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Teaching: Aid to World Solidarity

Modern Language Study Helps Cause of Peace, Geneva Report Says

Revision of Texts

Unemployed Intellectuals Get Recognition in National Programs of Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It should be possible so to co-ordinate teaching in the countries of the world as to awaken the sense of international solidarity. Such is the thesis which an advisory committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Gilbert Murray is working out here.

Modern languages have, for example, been insisted on in recent years in nearly every lycée and university. Even where there is a traditional attachment to Greek and Latin, notably in France, there has been a remarkable decline of the "humanities" in favor of what are regarded as more "practical" subjects.

Helps General Knowledge

There may properly be two opinions about the probable result of this tendency to neglect the teaching on which culture has been based and to regard education as mainly utilitarian in purpose. However this may be, there are unquestionably advantages, of an intellectual and cultural order, in the wider teaching of modern languages.

A report was presented on this point, showing that a knowledge of languages necessarily promotes knowledge of the literature and mental processes of other countries. Understanding of each other should obviously have political consequences making for peace.

History and Geography

In addition to modern languages, the committee has for some time considered the influence of right methods of teaching history and geography. At an earlier meeting it was decided to ask the Secretariat of the League to undertake a preliminary consultation of associations of secondary teachers and other competent groups. It obtained valuabale opinions and suggestions.

At the same the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been co-ordinating the efforts of national committees for the revision of school taxtbooks, and convinced that important results could be obtained in that field. It has also gone further with the investigation into passages from textbooks on controversial questions, that might be regarded as models, and has collected a number of these, which will shortly be published.

International Camps

A number of proposals are being sifted. Among them are: "Suitable documentary information on the League to be placed in the hands of teachers; organization of international camps for young people; extension of system of exchanges of pupils; appointment my ministries of education of correspondents to follow the work of the advisory committee."

As to the teaching of geography, it was treated from the viewpoint of the awakening and developing of a comprehension of the League of Nations in the minds of the young. An inquiry into problems and methods of teaching geography in secondary schools of different countries, the place allotted therein to the various League institutions, will doubtless be pursued.

Revision of Textbooks

The International Committee on International Co-operation at its meeting noted that the past year has been marked by the satisfactory activities of a number of national committees (especially in Italy, France, Lithuania, Finland, Latvia, Estonia), which have worked steadily and have made full use of the facilities put at their disposal by the procedure instituted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the so-called "Casarès method" for assuring mutual understanding by the revision of school textbooks.

It observed that the problem of unemployment among intellectual workers has become acute. Overcrowding of universities is being studied, and special attention given to the best way of adapting young persons who frequent institutions of secondary education to the conditions of present-day life, of their orientation toward those schools where they will receive training suitable to their individual aptitudes.

Specialized Training

"It is the unanimous opinion of the experts who have been consulted," indicates a report, "that this training should develop the individual spirit and specialized training should have the general back-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

The Monitor Index

Monday, Sept. 28, 1936

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	6
Christian Science Services on Radio	6
The Home Forum	7
Meekness and Might [With Yiddish Translation]	
The Children's Page	8
Financial Page	9
Sports Page	10
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Word to Nanking

Wide World **Hachiro Arita**
Foreign Minister in the Hirota Cabinet

Japan's Foreign Minister Warns China on Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 28—Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, receiving the foreign press this afternoon, uttered a warning to China that was worded as strongly as is compatible with diplomatic propriety.

Mr. Arita's statement was not an ultimatum, because the Japanese demands were not precisely set forth at this time, but his was the type of declaration which sometimes precedes ultimatums.

Mr. Arita told his world audience that there could be only two alternative results of the present Sino-Japanese negotiations—"either very much better or very much worse Sino-Japanese relations."

Dodged "War" Idea

When asked whether the latter alternative meant war he smilingly replied that war is not a word in the diplomat's vocabulary.

Equally significant was his assertion that the conviction is gaining ground among the Japanese public and Japanese residents of China that negotiations with China are useless and that if the negotiations proved futile, Japanese lives and property could not be exposed to danger.

Nanking Blamed

Mr. Arita left no doubt that Japan holds the Nanking Government responsible for the anti-Japanese attacks, even though some incidents may be attributed to Communists or other elements desirous of embarrassing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

He expressed doubt whether, despite his several talks to the Japanese ambasador to China, the Nanking authorities appreciate the gravity of the situation.

Followed Conference

Mr. Arita's statement derives additional weight because it closely followed an important conference on the China question in which he participated with Premier Koki Hirota and Navy Minister Osami Nagano, who are most directly concerned in any eventual drastic measures which may be adopted if the situation turns worse.

Two points which are worth noting in connection with the Arita background statement are that Japan resents the protracted and inconclusive talks as a result of the absence of Generalissimo Chiang from Nanking, and that the Foreign Office, anxious to preserve co-ordination with the army and navy finds it advisable to take a strong line under present circumstances.

Landon's Tour of Farm Belt Climaxed by Lowden Alliance; Outbids New Deal, Critics Say

Milwaukee Attack on Roosevelt Security Plan Is High Light of Trip; Crop Parity and Insurance Big Bids for Mid-West Support

By **Erwin D. Canham**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH GOVERNOR LANDON'S PARTY, BYRON, Ill., Sept. 28—The Republican presidential nominee is today en route to Topeka, Kans., again. His third campaign trip all but over, with certain gains achieved, certain drawbacks to record.

On the credit side of the ledger are:

1. Farm-plan alliance with former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, whose name as a pioneer advocate of farm relief for which he was rejected by Republican councils in the "twenties," stands high in all the farm states. This alliance was evoked as the two men conferred yesterday on Governor Lowden's magnificent 4500-acre Sinnissippi farm near here.

Pensions to Aged

2. Social security speech at Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday night, in which Governor Landon pledged a pension to every needy American over 65 years of age, but condemned the present Social Security Act as "unjust, unworkable, stupidly drafted, and wastefully financed." The Landon pensions, drawn from direct taxation rather than employers' and workers contributons, would reach farm and domestic workers, and non-workers, while the New Deal pensions are limited to those who contribute, or in whose interest employers contribute.

3. Net effect of the Des Moines Iowa, and Minneapolis, Minn., farm and tariff speeches to evoke farm-belt support based on the promise of parity prices, freedom from any sort of chop control or interference from Washington, D. C.

Support of Paper

4. Editorial support of Governor Landon, at least by inference, of another great liberal organ: the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, whose influence in borderline Missouri is thought to be great

The principal factor on the debit side of the ledger is the very magnitude of Governor Landon's financial promises and commitments in the light of his economy pledges. He has promised:

1. Benefit payments to farmers

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Madrid Admits Fall of Toledo After 68 Days

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MADRID, Sept. 28—The Spanish Government today admitted officially the fall of Toledo, issued an urgent call for all militiamen to hasten to their barracks, and suspend the rights of all public functionaries of ministries and executive departments.

Madrid radios hummed regularly with the call for militiamen. Practically every man, especially those in the suburbs, were summoned from breakfast tables by militiamen shouting, "Comrades, to the front!"

Another communiqué said that the extreme penalty ordered for five civilians charged with planning a raid upon the Ministry of the Interior's radio station had been commuted to life imprisonment.

The five included a brother and a cousin of the fascist leader, José Antonio Primo De Rivera.

New reports from the southern sector said the Alberche valley southwest of Madrid still was flooded by the release of 40,000,000 cubic meters of water from mighty dams near Tiemblo. The floodgates were lifted last week in an effort to stave off fascist advances.

Government officials labored throughout the night, mapping elaborate plans while troop laden lorries, under aviation escort, rumbled southward through sleeping villages to the battle zone a scant 30 miles from Madrid.

The Spanish Government taking cognizance of rumors that its leaders were ready to abandon the capital, explained today that several ministers had left Madrid to visit the war front but that their return was but a matter of hours.

Minister of the Interior Angel Galarza, acting as spokesman, asserted in a radio address that the Government was not even remotely considering abandoning its duty to Madrid, although admittedly worried by the fall of Toledo 40 miles to the south.

Alcazar rebels join Insurgents as Toledo falls: Page 3.

Litvinoff Urges League to Call Parley on Peace

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GENEVA, Sept. 28 — Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, tonight launched a fierce attack before the League of Nations Assembly against national socialism and fascism, declaring them to be "the deadly enemies of all working people and of civilization."

Without mentioning Germany by name, Mr. Litvinoff opposed the entry into the League of any nation founded on the idea of "racial and national inequality which describes all people except its own as subhuman."

Wants Peace Parley

However, he said, Russia is ready to make an agreement with "the most aggressive countries" and therefor he recommended seeking universal agreement by calling a peace conference or convoking a commission on European union to discuss political, economic and disarmament problems.

"If any state refuses to participate," Mr. Litvinoff asserted, "Every one will see our road and theirs do not run together. We must organize for peace without them."

Alluding apparently to the Reich's Chancellor Adolf Hitler's recent speech at the party convention in Nuremberg that "if we had" the Ukraine valley of Russia vast prosperity would result in Germany.

Mr. Litvinoff said a state governed by men whose foreign policy is that of conquest, who publicity "enumerate vast territories which they intend violently to separate from other countries" cannot sincerely accept the League Covenant.

Russia Proves Love of Peace

The Soviet Foreign Commissar proclaimed that Russia has given proof of its love of peace "despite provocations and insults."

Russia, he continued, does not reply to such "insults" in the traditional way—"not only through disdain and disgust at the sources of these insults, but mainly because it wishes to leave to others the responsibility for all consequences of the breaches in elementary rules of behavior as between peoples."

The Soviet Republic, he declared, never has preached a crusade against countries which he asserted are a prey to National Socialism and fascism.

Bolivia, New Zealand and Sweden were elected non-permanent members of the League Council today by the Assembly, suceeding the Argentine, Australia and Denmark.

Vancouver-Alberta Highway Projected To Aid Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Under a program finally approved by the provincial government, 83 miles of the main highway between Vancouver and Alberta will be entirely re-constructed and 34 miles will be hard-surfaced during the next six months. Nearly all this work is already under way, the cost being shared equally by the Province and the Dominion.

Concentrating on the highway which runs from Vancouver to Kamloops, south through the Okanagan valley and eastward through the Kootenay country and the Crow's Nest pass to the prairies, the British Columbia authorities hope to put it into first-class condition during the next two years.

All the 83 miles rebuilt now will be hard-surfaced next summer and while this work is under way, a large further mileage will be reconstructed. In all this work contractors are compelled to hire 50 per cent of their labor through the Government from unemployment relief rolls.

Power of NRA Again Governs U.S. Contracts

Bidders on Federal Jobs Must Obey Standards Set by Walsh-Healey Bill

40-Hour Week Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Provisions of the Walsh-Healey government contracts bill—the New Deal's device for salvaging so far as possible wage and hour and laboring standards of outlawed NRA—go into effect today.

From now on all contractors on work for the Federal Government must observe specific standards laid down by the secretary of labor while engaged in a government contract job. The regulations are not, however, mandatory on the contractor when engaged in work for persons other than the Federal Government.

Two Major Exemptions

Two major exemptions are provided. The provisions apply only when the contract exceeds $10,000 in amount. They do not apply to agricultural products purchased direct from the farmer. Nor do they apply to perishable foods such as dairy products. But whenever a food has been processed—smoked, dried, salted, tinned, etc.—they do apply.

The law passed during the closing days of the last session of Congress has its inception in the Roosevelt Administration's relationship with organized labor. When NRA was drafted it attempted to provide compensating privileges for labor, capital and the consumer. Capital obtained immunity from the anti-trust laws and the right to organize. Labor obtained new high-wage standards, shorter hours and extensive incidental provisions designed to make industrial labor healthier and safer.

Roosevelt Active

Since the invalidation of NRA, the Roosevelt Administration persistently has sought devices whereby capital and labor might again obtain the privileges extended under that act. Somewhat less direct concern has been manifested toward the consumer.

Nothing of extensive importance has been worked out to retrieve capital's stake in NRA—in fact the political tendency has rather been back toward enforcement of the anti-trust laws, a policy initiated by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, picked up by the Republican Party platform and shortly thereafter by President Roosevelt.

Much more diligence has been exhibited by the Administration in salvaging the labor aspects of NRA. Most important of several measures presented to the last Congress was the Walsh-Healey bill designed to use the enormous purchasing power of the Federal Government as a lever for forcing observance of high labor standards on employers.

Provisions of Bill

The original regulations in force beginning today—applying exclusively on work performed in fulfillment of government contracts—limit working to eight hours a day and 40 hours a week. If overtime is worked pay must be at the rate of time and a half.

Child labor is prohibited. The minimum age permitted is 16 years for male persons and 18 years for female persons.

Full conformity with state and local health and sanitary standards is required.

Prevailing wage scales will be promulgated by the secretary of labor from time to time after hearings.

Dutch and Swiss Leave Gold; Devaluation of Franc Passes First Test in Paris Chamber

In Wake of the Franc

By the Associated Press

FIVE nations were joined today in the break-up of Europe's gold bloc and the march toward currency adjustment, led off by France under the protection of a "monetary equilibrium" agreement with the United States and Great Britain.

While the Socialist Popular Front of Premier Blum won a majority in its first parliamentary test of the French devaluation program, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Latvia and Greece were listed as embarking on new currency stabilization programs.

Meanwhile, from Moscow came denials by the Russian State Bank that sales of British pounds were intended as an effort to force down the British currency rate.

Switzerland, deciding to devalue the Swiss franc approximately 30 per cent, ordered stern measures to prevent price rises and increased living costs.

The Netherlands announced establishment of an equalization fund of approximately $202,800,000, and decided to let the Dutch guilder find its own level without fixing a definite valuation at this time.

The Latvian Government announced it would abandon gold backing for its currency, and the Bank of Greece took steps to "adjust the drachma" to the pound sterling.

Informed sources in Italy expressed confidence there would be no devaluation of the lira.

The Belgian stock market opened for business, with transactions barred in the foreign currencies scheduled for readjustment.

From Germany and Turkey came announcement those countries will make no adjustments in their moneys.

Netherlands Puts Embargo on Gold; Bloc in Collapse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28—The Netherlands, last stronghold of the gold standard, has surrendered with institution of a gold embargo.

Its determining consideration has been that international speculation would otherwise drain the gold stocks which cover its paper currency. No new parity is fixed as the equalization fund of 300,000,000 florins ($202,650,000) will curb excessive fluctuation.

Price Inflation Resisted

A bill will be introduced against unreasonable inflation of prices. No increase will be permitted for the first necessities—bread and potatoes.

Depreciation of the florin is now expected only within narrow limits because the Netherlands Government has no foreign debts, while individuals hold large assets abroad and colonial trade and exports create continually new claims on foreign countries.

Premier Reviews Situation

Premier Hendrik Colign in a radio address this morning explained that with the fall of the French franc the main pillar of the battered gold bloc of 1933 (France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Poland and the Netherlands) collapsed.

When the Swiss bank, which was in an even stronger position than the Netherlands bank, unexpectedly surrendered, the Netherlands Government was forced to give up, after a great moral struggle, the honor position as the only nation having an undepreciated currency.

Referring to statements from London, Washington and Paris, Dr. Colign said the Netherlands Government has always held that trade limitations and instability of currencies have been the main obstacles to recovery and is therefore sincerely willing to support any efforts to remove these.

Swiss Off Gold With Franc Cut By 30 Per Cent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 28—Switzerland hesitated only for a single morning to follow the example of France and devaluate its franc by 30 per cent. There immediately began an outflow of gold from the National Bank when the French decision was known and it was deemed impossible to control the exchanges.

Further Switzerland, already hard hit by the disparity in world prices, would have been hopelessly handicapped if it attempted to remain on gold.

General Approval

On the whole there is approval both in bank and popular circles. The case of Switzerland differs from that of France in that Switzerland has never devaluated before, whereas France had already cut its franc by four fifths. Except for Holland, Switzerland is in the unique position of having maintained its money since the World War.

For this reason it had become a haven of refuge for foreigners—holders of menaced moneys employing Swiss banks. Therefore, it is not without regret that the present decision has been taken, for some feel the procedure is not quite financially honest. It is agreed, however, that the French action left Switzerland helpless.

New Era of Prosperity

Otherwise the Swiss share with Britain and the United States the belief that the new alignment of currency may prove to be the beginning of a new economic era of prosperity. Deflation has been tried and merely rendered the monetary situation more difficult.

Thirty million Swiss francs left the country in two and a half hours on Saturday. The warning was so sharp that the authorities were compelled to call a halt. In the afternoon of the same day secession from the gold bloc was announced.

French Radicals Raise Obstacle to Part of Devaluation Bill

Opposition Turns On Sliding Wages

Government in Reply to Attacks Links Plans to Disarmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 28—In a stormy session, the French Chamber of Deputies today revealed its intention of approving devaluation of the franc. It defeated by a vote of 365 to 248 an opposition move to send the bill back into committee.

Radical deputies made the passage of the devaluation bill certain by voting to accept it at a special meeting during suspension of the session today. The Socialists had already announced their intention of voting for the measure.

But the Radicals threw a political bombshell into the debate by challenging one of the most important provisions of the bill, that calling for putting all salaries on a sliding scale.

Radicals Demarche

Radicals demanded its extension to include all social categories, a generalization which in effect makes the measure almost impossible, since this salary measure was the price asked by Communists and trade unions for their support of the Government on the devaluation issue. So the Radicals' move threatens to have serious consequences.

A compromise is likely to be effected permitting passage of the bill, but the incident is of vital importance, as implying that the Radicals have decided to oblige M. Blum to choose between their conservative support and that of the Communists.

Passage of the devaluation project is assured, despite two attacks by Georges Bonnet and Paul Reynaud, both former finance ministers.

M. Bonnet won the applause of a majority of the deputies by his reasoned expression of "grave anxiety" lest Premier Blum's social policies would lead the country toward a new devaluation after this one. He denounced the proposed sliding scale of salaries as impossible to apply and as constituting admission in advance that a sharp price rise was inevitable.

Progress Before Reform

M. Reynaud in a dramatic oration warned Premier Blum he must either abandon his reflationary policies now and turn back toward a balanced budget or be forced into a worse catastrophe. Accusing M. Blum of "trying to run a capitalistic system at a loss" he urged him frankly to confess the failure of his efforts and take a more conservative path back toward orthodox economic methods in which social betterment of the workers must always follow, not precede, economic progress.

The impression in the corridors of the chamber was that the sliding salary project may be dropped from the bill.

The opposition attack on the Government's devaluation project today centered on the point that M. Blum would be unable to make a success of the move, because, as a Socialist, he was unabe to command the confidence of the nation. His policy of reflation, opposition speakers contended, would lead inevitably to further inflation, price increases and another devaluation. They reproached M. Blum with wiping out the profits of devaluation by too many costly compensatory measures.

Step to Disarmament

The Government, in reply, based its defense on the international nature of France's monetary move. Declarations of Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States secretary of the treasury, in favor of the accord as an aid to world peace were emphasized, and devaluation was painted as a first step toward economic disarmament to be followed by military disarmament, thanks to improvement in the international atmosphere.

The text of the bill provides that the new value of the franc shall be fixed by governmental decree at no less than 43 milligrams of fine gold, at the same time setting aside the law by which Premier Poincaré stabilized the franc in June, 1928.

Finding Natural Level

Until the exact gold content of the franc is fixed by decree, the bill provides that "the exchange stabilization fund shall have the mission of regularizing relations between the franc and foreign currencies.

Unlike the United States, France maintains gold clause for all international payments where payment in gold francs was stipulated.

The second section of the bill contains measures to repress speculation. All French citizens are required to declare the amount of gold holdings in any form, either in France or abroad, and declare their purchases of foreign currencies made between Sept. 20 and Sept. 26. The state is to appropriate all profits by a special tax.

Special social measures for the relief of various categories of the public hardest hit by devaluation are contained in the third section of the bill.

Other articles concerning the devaluation of the franc and its repercussions will be found on the financial page.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Sept. 28

Speed—Airplanes Roar Through Space

The quest for speed goes on unremittingly.

At Portsmouth, England, nine airplanes with 12 pilots gather, preparatory to a 6500-mile race to the Johannesburg Exposition for $50,000 worth of prizes. Tomorrow the contestants roar down the runway; they must fly low enough over Belgrade to be identified. The course, then, lies over Athens, the Mediterranean and Cairo.

At Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Ab Jenkins, in his yellow airplane-motored racer, darts through the dawn as if in Aurora's chariot—with a few models intervening. Jenkins, having lowered the 24- and 48-hour, continuous-run record, is now bent on smashing all records between 10 miles and 2000 miles.

Far East—Tokyo's Near-Ultimatum

Japan speaks in the soft, indirect Oriental idiom but leaves the impression that it has handed China an iron-bound ultimatum.

Smilingly stating that in Japanese diplomacy there is no such word as war, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita declares that Sino-Japanese relations will be either much better or much worse.

Commentators conclude that this is the Japanese way of telling China that it must satisfactorily guarantee cessation of anti-Japanese incidents, or stern measures will be taken against Nanking. To China there is always present the possibility that Japan will utilize an incident to enforce the three points of Sino-Japanese policy enunciated by Japan's Foreign Office last spring. These points would permit Japan such vast economic and political power in China that to refer to the Nanking Government might be a misnomer.

Franc—Action Breaks Up Gold Bloc

That gold constellation, constituted of France and its currency satellites, has been virtually plunged from the skies. The so-called gold bloc nations are swiftly abandoning gold for a new alignment of their currencies.

France's Chamber of Deputies, after political fireworks between

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Economics in the Campaign

President Roosevelt Turns Toward Currency Stabilization—Not a Volte Face—A Long Quest for Money Co-operation

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

THE Franco-American-British currency understanding looks as if Mr. Roosevelt, who "turned his back on that international co-operative effort," (*vide* Governor Landon) at the World Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 has reversed that position. The volte face, however, is more apparent than real. As long ago as Jan. 30, 1934, immediately after the passage of the Gold Reserve act, which provisionally stabilized the dollar at a depreciated level 40 per cent below its old parity, Secretary Morgenthau hinted that the United States was ready to discuss a currency understanding with other countries. The hint became a bid on May 13, 1935.

"The world," he said, "should know that if it is ready to seek foreign exchange stabilization, Washington will not be an obstacle."

The chilly response from Britain left the offer suspended in midair. Britain's position was that there were many prior conditions to be satisfied before the invitation could be accepted. So the understanding announced on Friday is merely a logical development of a move which the Roosevelt administration set going months ago.

President Roosevelt "turned his back" upon the London conference in 1933 because, as I remarked a week ago, he required currency independence of the world while he was engaged in putting up domestic prices. "Do it we will," he said, referring to his price raising efforts. However, with the dollar tagged to other countries which did not share his price-raising views, there would have been a restraint upon that price-raising, as will be apparent if we pause to consider the nature of prices.

Two Great Factors

Prices are determined by two great factors. One is the supply and demand for goods. The other is the supply of money. When American money is attached to other national moneys by a fixed relation to a common standard, it follows that the money policy of other countries affects the price of American goods, especially those goods which have a world market. Of such goods the main group are farm products. And it was the necessity of putting up the price of farm products that caused Mr. Roosevelt to reject a relinking of the dollar with other currencies in 1933.

This price objective has now been attained. Whereas farm prices were only 50 per cent of factory prices in 1933, when Mr. Roosevelt assumed office, now they are abreast of factory prices. Thus the farm-factory "parity" of which we heard so much in 1933 has been reached.

To many factors, are due this achievement, natural and Roosevelt-made. Among the natural factors were the two droughts in 1934 and 1936 and the recovery which has been proceeding in all countries, whether they inaugurated new deals or have been content with old ones The Roosevelt-made price-raising factors have been such measures as devaluation, crop control, spending.

Causes Misunderstanding

Few subjects cause more misunderstanding than prices. I have often been asked, for instance, to explain this peculiarity: In 1933 economists were generally agreed with Mr. Roosevelt that a rise in prices was essential to recovery; in 1936 economists are equally plumping for lower prices in behalf of the same good cause. Why this contradiction?

My reply is that there is no contradiction.

Misunderstanding occurs because of the elliptical phraseology used. When the economists refer to a rise in prices, they are referring to a rise in the general price level, or the average of all prices. In particular commodities, where the costs of produc-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

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Puzzle Corner Answers

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   Try to make one, try to solve one
   Then you'll understand.
2. Lose, Lost, Lest, Lent, Sent, Send, Seed, Seek. Seek, Seed, Feed, Fend, Find.
3. GRAVELPITS
   1234567890
4. 295 Apples.
5. One ought naught two point. (One ought not to point.)

Political Guns Begin to Boom On All Fronts as Voting Nears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — With the two huge political machines now cleared for action, and under full steam, America enters the final month of the 1936 presidential campaign with the intensive stage, for which both sides have been preparing for months, beginning this week.

On the heels of week-end developments that have brought the hitherto strongly Democratic newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, out against President Roosevelt, and seen a possible new matter of far-reaching importance injected into the campaign with proposed currency stabilization, Mr. Roosevelt himself for the first time now takes the field on a political tour, while Governor Landon returns from an energetic trip into five states with three major speeches.

Political Fires Alight

At the same time, political fires are being lighted all over the country. Alfred E. Smith will make the first of five addresses this week attacking the New Deal; Vice President Garner prepares to take to the hustings; Secretary Henry A. Wallace moves into the farm belt for a speech-making tour to give an answer to Governor Landon's recent declarations; George N. Peek, former AAA administrator, throws his support to Mr. Landon's farm program tonight, just as Governor Lowden has already done in Illinois; Senator Borah prepares to have his say against the New Deal farm plan.

With growing intensity, and with a faster tempo, this new stage of the campaign will proceed to election day. Here in Washington, the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee moved today to investigate Republican charges of corruption in Pennsylvania. This followed a telegram from Chairman Hamilton to Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, in which he alleged, in part:

"In the past several weeks the Republican National committee has presented scores of illustrations of New Deal corruption in Pennsylvania, and the newspapers of the state have printed innumerable stories of political coercion, bribery and persecution, and the scandalous administration of the WPA is a byword throughout the state."

Senators Ask Inquiries

Mr. Lonergan explained that today's investigation was not caused by the open letter from Mr. Hamilton, but by complaints made a week ago by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania dealing with the situation. Complaints by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan of illegal use of the government frank in the Michigan contest, are also under scrutiny, together with reports on the recent Maine contest.

Mr. Roosevelt will make two major political addresses this week, the first since his acceptance speech after his nomination at Philadelphia. Tuesday night he speaks at the New York Democratic convention at Syracuse.

The President then returns to Washington to preside Wednesday over a conference of Government officials and private utility executives to discuss a southeastern power-pooling scheme. The same night he leaves for Elkins, W. Va., where he will participate in the Mountain State Forest festival. West Virginia is the home territory of the youthful Senator Rush D. Holt, who was elected as a Democrat, and has since served as keynote speaker for Father Coughlin's recent convention, and has been an appreciative visitor to Governor Landon.

Plethora of Politics

Mr. Roosevelt will move on to Pittsburgh from West Virginia to make a political address there Thursday night which secretaries declare will be important.

A feature of the Roosevelt address there is that it will be sandwiched between speeches of Roosevelt opponents. Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, will speak in the half hour preceding Mr. Roosevelt from 8:30 to 9; Mr. Roosevelt will speak from 9 to 9:30, and then listeners who are able to take the punishment of a full hour and a half of political controversy will hear an address by Mr. Smith from 9:30 to 10.

The Roosevelt talks this week mark a definite stage in the campaign. Admittedly one of the most effective speakers in the United States, the President is expected to reply to the fusillade of Landon and Knox attacks. His persuasive force will be tested. Observers will be better able thereafter to appraise the trends of the election.

The President will go from Pittsburgh to Jersey City, N. J., to dedicate a health center, and to attend in the afternoon a world series game in New York. Then he will return to Hyde Park.

Loss of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is a blow which depends in importance on the prestige of the newspaper in question. It has long been an able interpreter of the party's attitude and, like the Baltimore Sun in the East, has stanchly supported the Democrats for years. Both papers are nationally known, both are now against Roosevelt. The Post-Dispatch asks for the President's defeat. The ground is the same as that taken by the Baltimore Sun, that it opposes government centralization, alleged to be fostered by the New Deal. Neither paper, however, has taken a warm stand for Governor Landon.

Roosevelt Far Ahead In Maryland Straw Vote

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 (AP)—With more than 30 per cent of 771,127 ballots accounted for, President Roosevelt held a lead of 43,673 votes over Gov. Alfred M. Landon in the presidential poll of Maryland's registered voters. The poll is being conducted by the Independent Democratic Sun papers.

A total of 70,597 ballots had been returned by the post office as undeliverable.

The latest figures: Landon (Rep.) 61,239 or 36.63 per cent; Roosevelt (Dem.) 104,912 or 62.76 per cent; Thomas (Soc.) 604 or .36 per cent; Aiken (Labor) 117 or .07 per cent; Browder (Com.) 304 or .18 per cent.

In addition, 1700 ballots were marked for Lemke (Union), whose name is not included on the Maryland ballot, and 1097 ballots were rejected as invalid.

Expensive Parking in Wales

A charge of 12 cents a minute for street parking is levied in Swansea, Wales.

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Legal liquor returned with great fanfare as to the benefits which would return with it. "Personal liberty," "health," and "happiness" became brewery-born bywords. Enthusiasm ran high, for somehow this new legal liquor was to be harmless and helpful.

How woefully inaccurate was that claim!

The three year record of legal liquor has begun to open the eyes of nearly everyone. With the vicious old saloon again in our midst despite fervid promises of the various political repealists, it is easy to see the necessity for a thorough appraisal of the facts.

Constantly the American Business Men's Research Foundation has been on the watch, assembling indisputable facts which would make clear the inevitable results of the relegalized liquor flood. As each set of facts was developed it was released to the press. Radio programs, dramatically telling fact stories, were put on the air. Study courses were developed for high schools and universities.

Now, this educational service is being enlarged to include industry. The Foundation is teaching two things. It is teaching industry the vital importance of habit-forming beverage alcohol as a serious competitor for the consumer's dollar. It is also showing them what to do about it.

Thus gradually the burden of financial support will be shifted from the shoulders of individual Foundation contributors, to the industries which are losing millions of dollars at the hands of habit-forming liquor.

You can see the logic of shifting the burden to them, can't you? With your cooperation we can accomplish it. When constructive industry starts fighting the battle of temperance, temperance will get a square deal. We invite you to join us in achieving this new alignment.

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La Follette Issues 'Call to Arms' For Roosevelt Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A "call to arms" by United States Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin is before the liberal forces in the electorate today, urging them to turn out en masse at the polls on election day to return the Roosevelt Administration for another four years.

Senator La Follette characterized the opposition to the Administration as made up of "self-seeking, reactionary groups" and charged that they were conducting "a deliberate, considered campaign of misrepresentation and fact-garbling." He struck out sharply at the candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential nominee, and at the platform upon which he is running.

"The candidacy of Governor Landon and the platform adopted at the convention which nominated him has tightly cemented the existing alliance among the ultra-reactionaries of all parties," Senator La Follette said in a prepared statement handed out last night at the headquarters of the Progressive National committee, of which he is chairman.

An Attempt to Deceive

"The interests which finance and control the Landon campaign are basing their efforts upon the most flagrant misrepresentation of sober fact known to the present generation," he continued. "Intentionally or deliberately, these interests are attempting to deceive the American people and to divert their attention from the vital issues at stake. It is our plain duty as patriotic Americans to defeat these efforts: to make the facts and the truth known.

"The American people have the right to know the facts and all the facts. It is on this basis that they must make their election day decision. The situation justifies the call to arms which the Progressive National committee is issuing to the liberal forces of the country to prevent the self-seeking reactionary groups backing Landon from turning back the hands of the clock of progress and returning us to the conditions which existed at the end of the Hoover Administration."

Senator La Follette indicated he was ready to lead the way "to make the facts and the truth known." He said he will take the stump on behalf of the Administration and would make as many addresses as he was called upon to deliver. The first of these will be radiocast from Chicago tomorrow night over a nation-wide Columbia Broadcasting System hookup. Senator La Follette said that this would be the first address by a spokesman for the Progressive National committee in this campaign, but that the radio program sponsored by his committee would be continued "daily until election day."

Senator La Follette, asked for an estimate of the Progressive vote he expected President Roosevelt to receive, refused to "count noses," since, he said, there was no way of estimating the number of Progressives in the country today.

Youth Demands Intentions

While the Progressives were girding to enter militantly into the campaign, the American Youth congress and a group of prominent liberals were sending out questionnaires to the presidential and vice-presidential candidates urging them to make their stand clear on what was characterized as "vital issues in the campaign."

The youth congress asked that the candidates indicate whether they were willing to make the American Youth act a "must" item in their legislative program, and what action these candidates, if elected, would take "against such groups as the Black Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and similar terrorists vigilante bands."

Also it wanted to know whether the candidates support or oppose militarization of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, whether they favor the Nye-Kvale bill "as the first step toward abolishing military training in the high schools and colleges," how, in their opinion, world peace can be maintained, and whether they believed international co-operation necessary.

The American Youth congress was described at the headquarters of the organization, 55 West Forty-second street, as "a federation of over 1000 youth organizations with combined membership of 1,650,000 young people."

Educators Ask Statements

Dr. Mary Beard, Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley college, Clarence Darrow, Stephen Vincent Benet, Stuart Chase, Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, and Dr. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith college, were among the 41 signers of another questionnaire to presidential and vice-presidential candidates urging them "to make at least one public pronouncement on the issues which constitute the heart of the struggle to maintain democratic liberties in the United States."

These issues were seen by the signers as revolving about civil liberties and "the right of labor to organize, strike and picket peacefully without interference by spies, professional strikebreakers or the use of federal or state troops."

Also they ask the candidates to define their stand on the proposed Federal Sedition law, on lynching and mob violence, hostility to aliens, the so-called compulsory loyalty oath laws and "the common denial of radio facilities for fair discussion of all controversial public issues."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Radicals and Communists jockeying for advantage, reveals its determination to support Premier Blum's devaluation measure.

Switzerland devalues by 30 per cent. This nation alone of all the nations maintained its currency at its prewar level. Flight of 30,000,000 Swiss francs from the nation Saturday persuaded Switzerland to come off its Alpine gold perch.

Italy and Germany still cling to their equivocal position. Various governmental measures had already achieved for these nations a measure of currency adjustment that is now being sought by other nations through devaluation. Germany remembers postwar inflation when millions of marks were needed to buy a seat in a streetcar. To Germany inflation and devaluation are synonymous.

Latvia leaves gold; business men in Czechoslovakia rather expect their country will follow the French lead. The Netherlands also decide to devalue. Most nations whose currencies are being cut from gold are adopting regulations protecting the price levels against ruinous increases.

The United States, through its decision to co-operate in stabilizing the pound, the dollar and the franc, is seen taking a positive and leading role in world affairs. It is also viewed as possessing lucrative capital for the Democrats in the campaign.

Use of the phrases "leaving gold" and the word "devaluation" may be confusing. What is actually happening is that many nations are "leaving gold" temporarily in order to get back on gold on a different basis.

Spain—Rebels Take Toledo

Alcazar's besieged insurgents, who for 68 days have withstood dynamite, bullets, gasoline and the temptation to raise the white flag, are rescued dramatically by Fascist Legionnaires.

The rescue means the capture of Toledo by the insurgents, the entrenchment of rebel forces on the road to Madrid 40 miles from the capital, and the flight of loyalist supporters along all roads out of town to the north.

Contrary to early reports of 800 fatalities from the dynamite discharges, the most authentic available reports indicate that 80 fatalities were the toll of the entire siege. This report is made by rebel officials.

Madrid, which has seen salient after salient fall before the Fascist advance, sets every radio station to the task of sending forth the call for more men.

Bilbao, besieged loyalist-held seaport on the Bay of Biscay, is relieved by the arrival of government warships. The loyalty of the navy has remained throughout the rebellion a major factor in the resistance of the Madrid administration.

Headlines—News Flashes From Many Fronts

Devaluation of the franc elbows much vital news and much interesting matter from the headlines.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, proposes a world peace conference to encompass the whole range of political, economic and armament problems that vex the world. His proposal followed a demonstration of diplomatic turning of the other cheek. Alluding patently to Germany's efforts to stimulate anti-Communist sentiment, Mr. Litvinoff declared that Russia has never attempted any crusade against Governments which it does not like.

Sweden's new Premier, the Social Democratic leader, Per-Albin Hansson, announces a new Cabinet. This Cabinet, constituted of 8 Social Democrats and 4 Farmers' Party members, represents something of a swing leftward.

Lawrence Simpson, American seaman, who has been imprisoned in Germany for 14 months without a trial, finally gets a swift, one-day trial and a three-year sentence. The 14 months served are deducted from the sentence. He was convicted on the charge of subversive propaganda. His case has evoked protests from numerous radical and liberal groups the world over.

Fifty Indians, representing 25 tribes, perform tribal dances virtually in the shadows of the skyscrapers of Manhattan—which their ancestors once sold for $24. Incidentally the Indians at that time believed that they had driven a good bargain—white men seldom paying anything for the land they took.

Manhattan begins to take on enhanced value with the announcement that a drop in relief recipients of 46 per cent and in relief costs of 52 per cent has been registered in the last six months in up-state New York.

Security—New Deal Attacks G. O. P. State Method

Politics develops a full head of steam this week. President Roosevelt finally takes the field; he will make at least five major speeches—at Denver, Omaha, Chicago, New York City and, perhaps, in Boston. He is reported contemplating a possible exposition of the currency situation, now that the franc is being stabilized in co-operation with the United States and Great Britain.

Governor Landon wins approval from Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for his cash benefit farm plan. Visiting the agricultural expert in Oregon, Governor Landon is told that his addresses in the farm belts were well received by the farmers.

Governor Landon's Milwaukee speech on social security is being variously debated. There is widespread editorial approval of his attack on the projected Administration old-age pension fund of $47,000,000,000. That it is too large, that it serves as an inducement for rash congressional expenditures and that a pay-as-you-go pension plan would be more practical, are Landon contentions with which even many Democratic commentators agree today.

Governor Landon's unemployment insurance proposals are not so warmly applauded. His proposal to return this reform to the states finds many commentators pointing out that in decades of agitation only two states passed unemployment laws. Under the present plan, with the Federal Government exercising tax pressure, 12 states have adopted an unemployment insurance law within a year or so.

The Republican and Democratic parties of New York State meet in convention to nominate their state tickets. William F. Bleakley, Supreme Court Justice, and State Senator George R. Fearon are principal contenders for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Governor Lehman will, of course, be the Democratic choice. On Tuesday, President Roosevelt will address the convention "on the fundamental issues of the campaign."

The Administration has selected Senator Robert Wagner, father of the federal social security legislation, to answer Governor Landon's Saturday night attacks on this legislation.

Assessing Officers Elect

DETROIT, Sept. 28 (AP)—John A. Zangerle, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the National Association of Assessing officers Friday at the conclusion of the third annual conference here. Other officers chosen included William F. Connelly, Bridgeport, Conn., and Frank H. Holley, Augusta, Maine, members of the executive board.

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American Isolationist Policy Deeply Imbedded, Canada Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Lack of co-ordination in the political and also in the economic life of the United States has made it difficult to work out a foreign policy, declared Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, Dr. Buell stated this in a recent address before the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics held at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching. The United States is a little "league of nations" itself, with 48 states in the league, and the federal government has less power than the central government of some of the states, he claimed.

American life is not developed on a national basis, he pointed out, contending that the reasons for the United States' policy of isolation could be found in the traits of character, as well as in the American constitutional and political systems.

Precarious Recovery

In his opinion the domestic recovery going on in the United States and other nations is precarious. He suggested that it might be due to armament production or to the rising tide of economic nationalism, which means the increase will be temporary. Although industrial production may be up, the standard of living is reduced.

Representatives of Canadian finances, industry, labor, education and the churches, as well as groups from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the English Speaking Union in the United States attended the Institute.

Dr. John R. Mott of New York of the World's Alliance of Y. M. C. A.'s insisted that the League of Nations must be maintained, that it must be strengthened, and more attention be paid to the healing, constructive and moral aspects of the league work. Everything to increase the international mind must be fostered, and the league and democratic nations must hold fast to the Stimson doctrine of non-recognition to any seizure of territory in contravention of the Kellogg Pact, which is based in the settlement of all disputes by pacific means alone.

People See Crisis

Dr. Mott, who has recently returned from Germany, did not discount the seriousness of the situation in Europe, and said that in Germany he had seen startling evidence of military preparation, but he did express the opinion that the very fear of the people at the present time and their appreciation of the crisis was a healthy sign. Whereas in 1914, only a few military leaders saw war approaching, the people did not see it, and already leaders in church and state are bending every effort to meet the crisis and avert danger of war.

Government control of armaments and their manufacture and of the manufacture of alcoholic drink and narcotics was advocated by Sir Robert Falconer during discussion. He maintained that the temptation has to be taken away from the people to make profit out of the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. He also made it clear that he believed that the control of armaments is desirable.

The world needs to make Europe realize in plain language that the responsibility for world peace rests with European countries, and that they will be held responsible if the peace is not kept, declared Dr. Hans Simon, professor of economics at a New York school of economics.

No European Viewpoint

The difficulty, as he sees it, is that Europe doesn't really exist, as far as Europeans are concerned. They have no European point of view. Democracy has also failed to assert itself in the face of the dictators, although in his opinion collective democracy could be a real force if it were more self-assertive and formulated certain democratic standards all over the world.

With the weakening of the allied victors of the World War now assuring them parity with the vanquished, he contended that now for the first time a general re-arrangement is possible, especially with the People's Front government in France. But he insisted that if this opportunity is not taken to rebuild Europe on saner lines, another may never come.

High School Strikers Routed by Tear Bombs

CAMPBELL, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Police Chief Frank Cunningham today discharged two tear gas bombs among a crowd of striking high school students to disperse a demonstration in front of Memorial high school. The students fled to a hill sneezing and coughing from the gas.

Classes were suspended Friday when all but about 100 of the 1000 students refused to enter the building, in protest against the transfer of Michael Graban, a popular instructor, to a grade school.

Andrew Klinko, superintendent of schools, explained that the transfer was routine, caused by smaller attendance at Memorial this year, which necessitated elimination of some classes.

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CANADA

Alcazar Insurgents Join Rebels as Toledo Falls

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TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 28—Triumphant Fascists ruled Toledo today after a 68-day siege as Government soldiers straggled southward.

In a rain of shells and bombs, the relentless columns of Gen. Francisco Franco beat down a waning Government defense yesterday and marched into the battered city which once was the capital of Spain.

The insurgent high command announced that 300 Government men had been killed and many wounded.

Loyalists in Flight

Through the night the Government troops fled along the roads east and south of Toledo. The direct highway to Madrid had been cut near Olias del Rey, ten miles north of the fallen city.

Government artillery covered the retreat, seeking to blast the roads over which the militia had moved.

Loyalists held to their posts as fascist bullets bit into the improvised defenses.

Through heavy fusillades, the insurgent forces advanced. Half an hour after the first "forward" command was given, General Franco's units had pierced to the center of the ancient Moorish capital.

Alcazar's Defenders

Fascists emerged from the ruins of the Alcazar where they had withstood dynamite, gasoline and shell bombardments for weeks. They also charged the defending lines.

Between the blasts from before and behind, the last Socialist lines scattered and fled.

The siege of Toledo, immediate objective in the southern Fascist army's march on the capital, was ended.

Government forces retired southward over the Tagus river bridges and into the country beyond.

They set their lines for Ciudad Real, provincial capital, 66 miles away.

Begin Consolidation

The new governors of the erstwhile capital of Spain's famous royal couple, Ferdinand and Isabella, began immediate consolidation of newly-won positions as they awaited arrival of their main forces and general staff.

They found the city mostly intact, despite aerial and artillery bombardments during the last days of the siege.

The Alcazar, training school for officers of the regular army, during repeated Socialist attacks, had been shattered—towers razed, and the northern wall left a shell of jagged segments.

The city's famed cathedral, which traces its history to a Christian temple in the Visigoth period in 587, was unharmed.

Volunteers Join Colors For Defense of Madrid

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MADRID, Sept. 28—The entire Toledo front was on the alert as the orders were prepared for a general attack along the 20-mile fascist line running from Torrijos, north of Bargas and then southeast to the Madrid-Toledo highway.

Brunt of the preliminary skirmishing was along the eastern Toledo front in the vicinity of Torrijos where the columns of the fascist foreign legion attacked.

The projected insurgent advance, the Government said, was forced back. The Government resistance was a holding attack, behind which the re-enforcements formed.

Overhead fascists and government planes met in aerial ghts. Heavy barrages of artillery were laid down by the insurgents to break up the troop movement.

Several thousand civilian volunteers answered the Government's call for reinforcements for the garrison of Madrid.

In a proclamation, described as the most important official declaration since the war began, the Government made no attempt to minimize the danger which Madrid faced from the advancing fascist columns. The War Ministry admitted that the insurgents "were pressing strongly ahead from Torrijos" so as to cut communications between the Toledo and the northern and southern sectors.

From Cebreros, 45 miles to the east of the capital, came reports that fascists had taken the village of El Herradon.

Far from considering this a defeat, government sources said that it was regarded as an advantage since it had weakened the defense of Avila. Only one column of insurgents is holding the ancient walled city, the Socialists believed.

A survey of the Aragon front from as far north as Siguenza to as far east as Soria showed that the Government was digging in preparing for a "decisive battle."

Bilbao Siege Lifted By Spanish Battleships

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 28 (By warship to Saint Jean de Luz, France)—Spanish Government warships gave this besieged city relief today, halting an insurgent advance with a naval bombardment and convoying food supplies into the harbor.

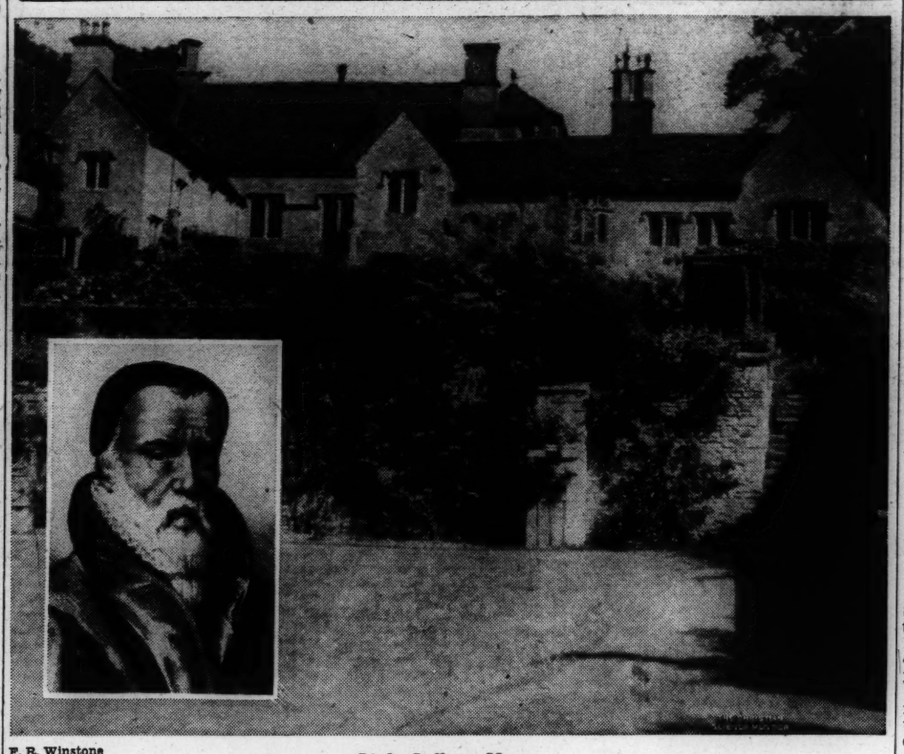
From off the coast, the battleship Jaime I and the cruisers Cervantes and Libertad poured shells into Zumays, headquarters of the Fascist attackers.

Naval gunners, handicapped by a rough sea, dropped exploding missiles into the center of the town which ripped buildings apart and started fires.

Two Scandinavian cargo vessels were escorted into the harbor by the cruisers to land guns, munitions and tons of flour and canned goods. A food shortage had consisted one of the major problems of the city's residents.

The naval bombardment brought replies from insurgent gunners whose inaccurate aim failed to halt the Socialist barrage.

Here Was Cradled the English Bible



F. R. Winstone

Little Sodbury Manor

In This House William Tyndale, Shown in Inset, Started His Memorable Translation of the Bible Into English. His Action Cost Him His Life, but Changed the Course of History

Bible's Translator Honored At Old Gloucestershire Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD SODBURY, Gloucestershire, Eng.—The Gloucestershire countryside around this little village takes special pride in its close association with William Tyndale, early translator of the Bible, the 400th anniversary of whose martyrdom at Vilvorde Castle, Holland, falls this year.

It was the contention of this famous man that every Englishman should be able to read the Bible in his own tongue. He was determined that the ignorance of the people of those Middle Ages should be swept away.

The "Reformer" was born in the latter half of the 15th Century, but although the precise date or even the actual location is not definitely known, the beautiful slender column at North Nibley a few miles away from here certainly looks out over the spot.

Memorial Erected

The vista obtained from this height on the spur of the Cotswold Hills is of an immense area. To the West one can see the Forest of Dean and the mountains of Wales beyond, and if a clear day, the Malvern Hills to the North, while below the River Severn winds its ever-widening way to the open sea. This well-known landmark of Nibley Monument was erected to Tyndale's memory in the year 1866.

At Little Sodbury Manor are to be found most of the Tyndale associations. It was in 1521 William Tyndale was appointed tutor, or more correctly chaplain, to the household of Sir John Walsh of Olveston, then owner of the Manor. By that year the Reformer was well versed in the Greek language and was something also of a Hebrew scholar.

Here in this quiet house above the Vale of Berkeley he continued his work begun at Cambridge and Oxford. For two years he stayed and, then feeling unsafe, he moved to London, thence to Hamburg and so to Wittenberg to meet Luther. In one complete year he translated the New Testament from its original Greek into the beautiful form of English we know still to this day.

Bibles Smuggled

Two other Gloucestershire men, John Trevisa and John Wycliffe, had translated portions but were unable to print them. This was Tyndale's problem too, but he eventually solved it by the then new process of printing. By 1526 the first copies had been smuggled across the Channel and although many were burned, others came to take their place.

Thence onwards the Reformer proceeded to antagonize the established Church until in 1536 he was thrown into prison at Vilvorde Castle, tried and condemned.

Over at Bristol, a dozen miles away, is kept the most precious relic of William Tyndale's work extant. It is the only complete copy of his Bible which remains of the 6000 originally printed. It is preserved behind the heaviest of locked doors at the Baptist College. It was the action of Dr. Thurnstall, a Bishop of London, which makes it so very valuable. The Bishop purchased what he believed to be the whole edition and by his order it was burnt at St. Paul's Cross. Happily this one copy escaped and has now a permanent home.

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Chicago Clocks Agree With East Till Voted West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Lots of Chicago people got up an hour too early Sunday morning, or arrived at church ahead of time, or wondered why the milk man was an hour late.

But not because of the change back from daylight saving time to standard time. It was because the city didn't change its time.

Always before, since the daylight saving idea was adopted, Chicago, like most other cities, changed from standard time, which here is central standard, to daylight saving time, in the spring. Then in the fall, on a Sunday at the end of September, it changed back to standard. People got used to the change and little or no trouble was experienced.

But this year Chicago didn't change back. In the first place, it wasn't on daylight saving time. Since March 1, it has been on eastern standard time, which is, as a matter of fact, just the same as daylight saving time adopted in a central standard zone. Eastern time was decreed by the City Council to begin on that date as the permanent official Chicago time.

Claims that the change was necessary in order to facilitate the city's negotiations with the east were widely refuted and complaints against going to work by lantern light were so numerous and strong that the council finally decided they would let the citizens vote on the issue if there were enough who wanted to. Petitions signed by 450,000 voters indicated that there were, and the Nov. 3 ballot will contain the question.

Meanwhile those who forgot, or didn't know, that the fast time they were living under all summer wasn't daylight saving, but permanent eastern standard, looked for the usual change on Sept. 27, and of course were sooner or later chagrined at their mistake. There was some justification for the confusion; for newspaper headlines lately have announced, for example, that "several towns go on central time Sunday," and headline readers had enough to make them time-change conscious.

Suburbs Stay With City

From now until Nov. 3, however, with the city remaining on eastern standard, which puts it off by an hour with its neighbors in the middle west and west, there is bound to be some general confusion just over this difference. Most of the immediate suburbs of the city voted to change to eastern standard soon after Chicago did, and will of necessity stay that way as long as their parent does. But a number of surrounding villages will change back to central standard, and of course the larger cities nearby, such as St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City, will be on central standard.

Even in Chicago some kinds of business have decided to disregard the official city time and keep in step with the rest of the middle west. The Livestock Exchange, for instance, employing about 4000 people, voted to return to central standard time, on Sept. 27. Others are expected to follow this plan. It is explained that adherence to eastern standard through the winter would disturb relations with producers to the west.

French Guards Protect Andorra From Anarchists

ANDORRA, Andorran Republic, Sept. 28 (AP)—French Mobile Guards took up duty today at the border of this tiny republic to make sure that Spanish anarchists do not carry out their threat of invasion.

Others mounted guard at public buildings in the capital and enforced the order of the Andorran Government council prohibiting public or private meetings of foreigners.

In answer to the council's call for assistance, 30 guardsmen were sent in from France and 10 dispatched to the border.

The French forces, in a public proclamation, announced that their only mission was to protect the Andorran people and territory, and asserted they will depart as soon as the danger is over.

Scheduled meetings of the Spanish National Workers Confederation and Iberian Anarchist Fraternity groups here were ordered suspended.

Hitler Declares Reich Can Make Its Own Gasoline

BRESLAU, Germany, Sept. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has assured Germany that it would have no need for foreign gasoline on its network of "eternal" roads.

Herr Hitler spoke at a celebration over the completion of the first 625 miles of a new chain of super-highways.

He said that it would take five years to complete the planned network of 4375 miles of roads, but that in 18 months Germany would be able to stop importing motor fuel and could then rely on its own production.

This implies an intensive building schedule of new synthetic fuel refineries, for today only a third of Germany's motor fuel needs is met by domestic production.

Rubber Production

Der Führer said that Germany also would be independent of foreign rubber at the end of four years.

Thanking the army of formerly jobless men for their monumental road-building achievement, Herr Hitler exclaimed:

"I know how hard it was, for I too once labored with the shovel. You might still be drawing a dole and arguing about what's to be done (under democratic, parliamentary systems) but you quit talking, took up your spades and shovels and went to work."

Such achievements are possible in Germany only under National Socialist discipline, Herr Hitler declared.

Can't Afford Democracy

"There may be countries which can afford democracy," he said. "Perhaps, if we had five or six million square kilometers of colonial possessions or had surplus grain, coal and raw materials such as copper, tin, zinc, and oil abundantly flowing from our soil, we too could indulge in democracy.

"Then we could let everybody talk and twaddle to his heart's content. With such a surplus we still would be able to make the grade.

"But when we lack everything, when we are short of land and raw materials, then our whole national will and energy must be pooled together and brought to a decision."

Central Texas Flooded As Little River Rises

WACO, Texas, Sept. 28 (AP)—Thousands were homeless in central Texas and damage was mounting into the millions as the Little river rolled on at record-breaking flood stages today.

Streams and tributaries equaled, in some sections, flood stages attained during 1921.

"Fears for life and property at Cameron, 35 miles east of Temple on the Little river, were considerably lessened when Sealey Lampkin, prominent farmer and river gauge reader, reported the river had risen but five feet since sundown yesterday and would not threaten the town itself.

Brazos river waters started receding at Waco as 2500 homeless sought emergency relief. The flood stage was 38 feet at 9 a. m., as compared to 41 feet at its height. W. T. Torrance, city manager of Waco, estimated damage at $500,000.

Forest Fires Destroy Town In Southwestern Oregon

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Sept. 28 (AP)—A town of 1500 was in ruins, with seven fatalities, another town of 2000 was reported aflame and three more towns were threatened today by forest fires in southwestern Oregon.

Sweeping 30 miles inland from Bandon, which was destroyed Saturday night, the flames early today had consumed a third of the town of Myrtle Point, the U. S. Forest service was informed. Fires crackled at the outskirts of Coquille, North Bend and Marshfield. The settlement of Prosper was wiped out.

In northern California, thousands of acres lay blackened by fire. Near Redding two small communities, of less than a half hundred inhabitants each, were threatened. Cherokee, an old mining settlement, was endangered.

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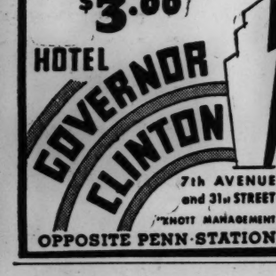

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Landon Tour of Farm Belt Climaxed by Lowden Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

in numerous forms, most important of whch is the "tariff equivalent" or difference between the world price and a "fair" price for their products, while no big, immediate effort is to be made to cut down surplus production.

2. Pensions for all over 65 who need them.

3. Continued, undiminished relief payments to all needy unemployed.

4. Immediate repeal of the corporation surplus tax, with no suggested substitute for its $600,000,000 of annual revenue.

Confidence in Ability

Rightly or wrongly, Governor Landon has given the impression of trying to outbid the New Deal. He believes that he can keep all his promises, and by rigid economy do the job cheaper than the New Deal. But his campaign has become one of raising the ante, in appearance at least. At the same time, he has made statements and charges—particularly in reference to the reciprocol treaties and their effect on American farm markets and prices—which are open to New Deal refutations unnecessary had he stuck to generalities.

An excellent illustration of the other kind of campaigning—the symbolic kind—came yesterday when Governor Landon visited with former Governor Lowden. Everywhere in Iowa, for example, this correspondent was told, Governor Lowden's support is worth more than that of any other man. He is still the hero of the farm belt; the leader who was vetoed and negatived by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, but who is still revered by farmers. He was one of their first friends, following the wartime inflation. People out here think American history would have been different if this man of great integrity and acute awareness of the farm problem had been nominated in 1920 instead of Warren G. Harding.

And as Governors Landon and Lowden, stood in their well-cut riding costumes, with two velvet-coated brown mares ready to take them for a long ride through the fields and forests of Sinnissippi, they affirmed a joint approach to farm problems.

"The reaction to the Des Moines and Minneapolis speeches among farmers has been very favorable," said Governor Lowden: "I liked the speeches very much myself. I'm going to discuss them and other issues of the campaign at Waterloo, Iowa, on Oct. 6. I also plan a speech in Illinois and perhaps one in the East."

Governor Landon stood by looking very happy, in his whipcords and gleaming riding bots. The whole atmosphere was redolent of good and benevolent farm management. Governor Landon described his tenants, as his English groom buckled on his spurs, and said he hoped for sufficient farm prosperity for the tenants to buy their farms from him.

He told of his 1500 acres in arable land, largely corn, and of his 250 head of big-boned, heavy milk-producing Holsteins. He deseribed the 50,000 pine seedlings he has set out every year for 10 years, in an effort to reforest the sandy hills on his estate. He told of the co-operative methods of tenantry. And he confessed that Sinnissippi had participated in the New Deal farm program, had received its share of corn-hog checks.

All the same, it was Governor Lowden's idea to limit payments to the "family-size" farm, and perhaps Sinnissippi's acres fall without that category. He told of visit of President Grant to the estate of his father-in-law, George Pullman, along the Thousand Islands, which "made" that resort, and hoped today's publicity might do as much for the Rock river. And thus was cemented the Landon-Lowden alliance, as a soft rain fell and the pine fragrance seemed very far from the recently parched plains of Kansas.

Highlight of Week End

But the week end's greatest event was, of course, the Milwaukee speech. Governor Landon delivered this address in better form than any other, in the view of listeners who have heard all of them. It was agreed that his scathing criticism of the reserve fund set up under the social security plan was well taken. A leading New-Deal defender writes, "Why this huge reserve fund was present remains a mystery."

Governor Landon did not limit his criticism to the New Deal laws on social security. His final paragraphs were applied to the Townsend plan without mentioning its name. He said, "To these—our old people, our workers struggling for better conditions, our infirm—I will not promise the moon. I promise only what I know can be performed: economy, a living pension, and such security as can be provided by a generous people."

The Republican candidate pledged himself to repeal the present provision for unemployment insurance, and to leave this matter entirely to the states. Recognizing the claim that some industrial states will not enact such laws, but will seek to maintain a competitive advantage over more advanced commonwealths, he said, "Forward-looking states like your own (Wisconsin) have been disproving this for 25 years."

Advisers to Governor Landon are talking of $30 a month pension, like that now provided by most states having social security laws. They anticipate that the cost of this to all needy persons over 65 would not be more than about $400,000,000 a year. They would raise this by a direct income tax, extending far below the present income tax in the scale—perhaps to persons earning only $1000 a year. But they would apply it at a very low rate. Persons seeking a Landon pension would not have to take a pauper's oath, but would merely file their income figures. If these fall below $30 a month, the difference would be made up by the Federal Government, under state administration.

Maps Next Trip

And now, on the way back to Topeka, plans are being laid for the next trip. It will start late next week, in present intentions, bringing Governor Landon to Chicago for a speech on Oct. 9. Thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, for a minor speech, to Cleveland, Ohio, for a major speech, probably on Oct. 12. Then Detroit, probably Oct. 14, for another major speech. Its subject will likely be that of government finance and the budget. On the way back to Topeka, Governor Landon will campaign in Indiana, with a minor speech at Indianapolis.

Youth Upsets Magazine's Tradition

Former Harvard student, 21 years of age, 'crashes' famous old literary publication with an 'honest to goodness' detective thriller the first the Atlantic Monthly has ever published.

By a Staff Correspondent

BOSTON, Sept. 28—When an unwitting professor of Harvard's traditional "English A" course for freshmen gave Timothy Fuller a slightly conditional "A" with the advice that he attend classes "just for the fun of it" during the second term, he probably did not imagine that within two years the mild appearing student would crash the plush velvet portals of the Atlantic Monthly.

It might even have shattered pedagogic aplomb to the extent of a raised eyebrow had he been informed that young Mr. Fuller's "crash" would be effected with a detective novel called "Harvard Has a Homicide"—the first mystery thriller ever to appear in that periodical.

"I had to have an 'A' in the course," explains Mr. Fuller casually, "because at that point Dad was offering awards for getting on the dean's list. It was the only time I ever made it."

Back in 1932

That seeming irrelevance occurred back in 1932 when the newest member of the "field" of detective fiction writers was beginning what he fondly thought would be a career in the fine arts. He concentrated on painting, also studied history and philosophy and languages. But only half a course in English.

For a "who-dunnit" scrivener, Timothy Fuller looks startlingly like a Harvard man. He is short and stocky of stature, has an exceedingly studious mien, and talks in a quiet, matter-of-fact voice which one has to follow rather closely to hear all that he is saying. He seems to regard his writing with a casually amused air, as if it were some sort of rather odd hobby like making Poulard omelets or raising prize dahlias.

With the exception of a few short stories which, Mr. Fuller assures one, were "no good," "Harvard Has a Homicide" is his first—and so far his only—book.

Came Casually

The decision to write it, apparently came about almost as casually as Mr. Fuller's telling it all happened when he was a junior at Harvard in the winter of 1935. As the result of an illness he was sent to Florida for a rest.

"All the time I was away, I could hardly wait to get back to college because I thought there was so much work to be done and that everything up here was so important," he says, in a voice slightly touched with puzzled tolerance for something that once was. "I got back on the eve of the Harvard-Yale hockey game. Suddenly, it seemed that everybody was doing the same thing, thinking the same thing, rushing around and not getting anywhere. So I lost my enthusiasm for college and decided to write a book."

Isn't Quite Sure

Mr. Fuller isn't quite sure why he started out with detective fiction. For one thing, he says, "I didn't want to be one of these 21-year-old philosophical novelists." And for another, he had a long talk with somebody over at Harvard one afternoon on the subject of stealing pictures and got some pretty good ideas. These he worked into a plot and decided to start writing.

"We have a little cabin on a lake out at Norwell, which is what people like to call 'an ideal place for writing,'" he continues. "It was ideal all right, but as it was also an ideal place for friends to drop in, I had about 16 pages written at the end of a month and a half. I went back to town over Christmas and then started writing again, finishing the book in about two months."

It was then that "Harvard Has a Homicide" was taken by Timothy Fuller's father, Richard F. Fuller, an official of the Old Corner Bookstore, to Edward A. Weeks, book editor of the Atlantic Monthly, for criticism. Besides the fact that Mr. Weeks was a friend of the elder Mr. Fuller, it was decided that since the Atlantic Monthly never startled its clientele with detective thrillers, Mr. Weeks would be able to give a thoroughly unbiased opinion on the worth of the new effort. The surprising result of his disinterested reading was that very soon the Atlantic Monthly intrepidly announced that it would present its first murder mystery.

By a Staff Photographer

Timothy Fuller

At that time, the Monitor ran an editorial speculating as to what *they* who sat around a white-spread dinner table at the Parker House to discuss the establishment of a literary magazine—Lowell, Motley, Dr. Holmes, Cabot, Underwood and the publisher, Phillips—would say could they have foreseen that their periodical would foster a mystery story. The Monitor asked: "For that matter, what, one wonders, is Prof. Bliss Perry, seventh editor of the Atlantic, saying in his Cambridge home today?"

Way to Find Out

Mr. Fuller senior decided that one way to find out was to write Professor Perry and ask him. The famed Harvardian read "Harvard Has a Homicide," and replied that though, "like every superannuated professor, I should have blue-pencilled a few passages, . . . I read it with keen interest throughout. It is a capital yarn, vivid in characterization and moving rapidly and smoothly." Later, Mr. Fuller wrote asking whether parts of the letter could be used for advertising purposes. Professor Perry replied:

"I don't remember the exact language I used praising your son's book, but if it was grammatical I have no objection to being quoted."

As it was Timothy Fuller's first serious product and as the Atlantic Monthly is what it is, the Harvard expatriate was mildly astonished. But after the general pandemonium had subsided to a point where friends' amazement began to seem just a bit unflattering, young Mr. Fuller did the sensible thing and went abroad, where he spent all his income from serial rights visiting Germany, England and Hungary, and arrived back in Boston the other day without even the customary nickel to telephone home.

The official publication date of the book is next Monday. Mr. Fuller has already tasted what fame means, having spent several afternoons "writing personal messages on books for persons I have never seen before." So far, the advance sale totals about 5000 copies. Detective thrillers usually sell near the 2000 mark. Little, Brown & Co. are the fortunate publishers.

"Personally, I think the booksellers are getting stuck," he comments drily. "But I can't complain, if it means a good fat check on Monday morning."

According to the young author, Mr. Fuller pere has seldom in his long career as a book dealer become so enthusiastic about a selling campaign. Which is probably not inexplicable.

Getting a good plot is the most difficult thing about writing a detective novel, according to the author of "Harvard Has a Homicide." He has several of the characters for a new book sketched out and a neat method for dispatching the victim within the first 12 pages but so far he can't manage a plot, "a mildly important element," he explains.

Writing comes fairly easily to Mr. Fuller, although getting started is rather hard. He tries to write regularly every day but seldom accomplishes this purpose. Usually, he plans his next day's writing at night, although often the thoughts which seem most brilliant just before dropping off to sleep turn out to have a slightly warmed-over air about them on the following morning.

Young Mr. Fuller reads extensively. His favorite detective writers are Dashiell Hammett and Dorothy Sayers. He has never studied crime, or read a great many detective novels, and he doesn't intend to grow into a detective fiction writer. He admires Ernest Hemingway for prose style, Robert Sherwood as a playwright and Christopher Morley for his choice of words.

Mr. Fuller's sole literary antecedent was Margaret Fuller, the early 19th century humanitarian who "stirred the transcendental circles of Boston," but not by writing mystery thrillers.

New Jersey Man in Toronto Wins Contest of Typists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—George L. Hossfield, West Englewood, N. J., won his ninth world's typewriting championship at the international typing contest held at the Coliseum at the Canadian National Exhibition here, and was acclaimed again international professional touch typewriting champion. He defeated six other contestants, all holders at one time of national or international championships. Along with the honor he received a cash prize of $1000.

Typing for one hour, Mr. Hossfield averaged 131 words a minute, and had a total of 40,686 typewriter strokes, and typed out a total of 8137 words. Twenty-six errors brought the number of net words down to 7877.

The basis of competition for the international title was the transcription, for a stated period of time, of specially prepared printed matter none of the contestants had ever seen before. Strict regulations govern the contest, and heavy penalties are imposed for each error, with even an imperfect impression of character counted as an error.

Aylesworth Quits Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—M. H. Aylesworth, former president of the National Broadcasting Company, Friday announced his resignation as vice-president and member of the board of directors of the company. He was severing his connections with the organization, he said, because the approaching reorganization of Radio Keith Orpheum Corporation, of which he is chairman, "now calls for my entire time."

Mediation Keeps Work Up in Docks And Lettuce Sheds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif, Sept. 27—The waterfront impasse here, along with the lettuce strike at Salinas, continue, with all parties negotiating for peace. Tension relaxed a good deal.

Upon arrival from Washington of Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady to act as mediator in the ship operator - longshoreman - crew dispute. For solution of this matter affects not only 37,000 maritime workers, of whom 14,000 are longshoremen, but also more than 300,000 persons employed in other industries along the coast.

The waterfront workers' proposal to continue at their jobs for at least 15 days under the terms of the old contract after it expires Sept. 30 is under consideration by a committee of employers and employees. During a "truce" of this sort, Mr. McGrady would assist in directing negotiations along neutral lines.

In the Lettuce Sheds

Down at Salinas Gov. Frank F. Merriam's plan for settling differences has been considered; and meanwhile picketing of the lettuce packing-sheds has continued. Acceptance of a modified form of the Merriam plan for this $11,000,000 "salad bowl", was advocated by the State Federation of Labor's committee that met with the Governor's committee for two days in Sacramento. The Governor's plan provides:

Merriam Plan

(1) That employees be hired from a list of those regularly employed during the 12 months prior to Sept. 22.

(2) That upon exhaustion of this list employers should be allowed to hire additional employees.

(3) That dismissals or layoffs should be made in reverse order of employment.

The Fruit and Vegetable Worker's union has demanded "preferential hiring" of union men.

Joint Committee

The Governor's proposals are to be acted upon by a joint committee of members of the Growers-Shippers association, the Associated Farmers of Monterey county, and the Citizen's association of the Salinas valley.

Meanwhile San Franciscans face another water front disturbance if employers and employees cannot come to an agreement or be persuaded to accept the 15 or 30-day truce. Arrival of Mr. McGrady, plus the statements of both sides as to their willingness to "continue negotiations" raised hopes.

Against contingencies, business men have laid in commodities and newspapers have newsprint stored in their basements.

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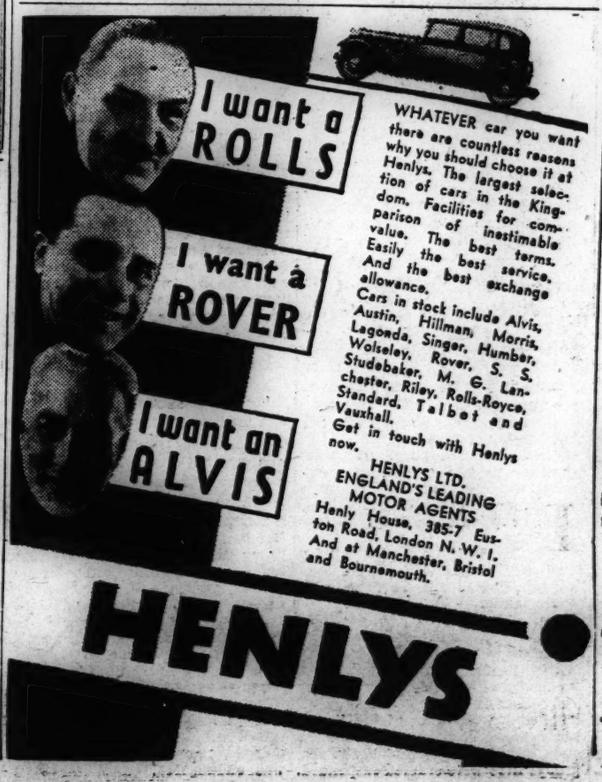

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Glass Building Without Windows For Fifth Avenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept 26—A glass office building, the first of its kind in New York city, is to be built on Fifth avenue at 56th street, according to officials of the Corning Glass Works who will occupy the site.

The Corning building will be five stories high, of fireproof construction, and with exterior walls entirely of glass construction units framed in Indiana limestone—an office building of glass.

Only Five Windows

On the first floor there will be five transparent windows, through which the public may see the wares of the Corning Glass Works—but no more. Air conditioning throughout allows construction without windows, yet those within will not lack light because the glass bricks will transmit approximately 78 per cent of daylight.

Architects for the building are William & Geoffrey Platt, John M. Gates. In 1933 this firm won first prize in the Stockholm City Planning Competition, a contest involving the replanning of Stockholm's central business district.

Discussing plans for the present construction, William Platt disclosed that dirt and noise present the principal problems in that part of New York. Air conditioning, allowing windows to be closed and the building sealed, is one step toward solution.

Walls Transmit Light

"To reduce heat loss in winter, however, windows have to be relatively small, which reduces light transmission," Mr. Platt said. "The recent development of glass construction units makes possible an almost complete solution, for using these, the whole wall of a building may transmit well diffused light, and at the same time provide the insulation lacking in plate glass."

Geoffrey Platt added, "We think the glass construction unit opens up conception of building design. It may be said that its development is as significant a step in construction as was development of the steel frame. It has freed the architect from the feeling of a wall as a solid opaque mass through which he must punch holes for windows. He may now think of his exterior wall as a screen, transmitting light."

The entrance to the Glass Works' offices will be on 56th street. A screen of glass construction units, extending the full length of this side of the building, will be four stories high. At present the Glass Works main offices and plant are both in Corning, New York, a small city in south central New York state, recently celebrated as the place where the 200-inch telescope disk was cast.

Lower Installation Cost

The glass construction units, of which the greater part of the building will be composed, are a product of Corning. These are approximately a foot square and four inches thick. They are made of the same heat-resisting glass used in the manufacture of glass ovenware. Their size, unusually large compared with building brick, reduces the cost of installation and the number of mortar joints. Scientifically designed fluting on the inside faces provides ever-changing decorative effects, insures diffusion of light, and obscures images without producing lens effects. This glass has a coefficient of expansion second only to quartz.

Each unit is hollow, consisting of two square members sealed together at a temperature of 3600 degrees Fahrenheit. This insures permanence of the block, prevents non-dehydrated air from entering it and also prevents the formation of moisture inside the unit during cold weather. The "glass bricks" are set up with a lime portland cement mortar, one part lime, one part cement and six parts sand. An exposed mortar joint thickness of one-quarter inch is recommended and the weatherproof qualities have been carefully tested.

People to Work in Glass Building

Photo by Dreyer

The Corning Building, to Be Built at the Southwest Corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, New York's First Glass Office Building. William and Geoffrey Platt, John M. Gates, Architects, Laying Up a Course of Glass Construction Units. Portland Cement Mixture Is Used, and a Wall 600 Feet High Could Be Built Without Giving Away Under Its Own Weight

Corning Glass Construction Unit From Which Buildings in the Future Are to Be Built. It Is a Foot Square and Four Inches Thick. Interior Fluting Provides Everchanging Decorative Effect. Test Installation of Glass Construction Units in a Pennsylvania Factory. Whereas Icicles Form on Ordinary Windows, the New Method of Construction Avoids This Difficulty. The Glass Construction Units Contain a Sealed Central Air Space and Are Thermally Insulating

Braves of 25 Tribes Dance At N.Y. Indian Day Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Fifty Indians, representing 25 tribes, among them remnants of once powerful nations, performed their tribal dances here yesterday as the Indian Confederation of America observed American Indian day.

With the beat of tom toms echoing through Inwood Hill park at a site not far distant from the one where Henry Hudson and the tribes of Manhattan island discussed peace, braves and squaws in full ceremonial regalia re-enacted the ritual of their ancestors.

3000 See Celebration

An audience of 3000 persons witnessed the celebration. Closely packed apartment dwellings could be seen on near-by hills and in the background was the steel framework of the Henry Hudson bridge, yet to onlookers the distant, smoky haze came not from metropolitan factories, but from forgotten campfires.

Delivering the invocation in his native language, the ceremonies were opened by Chief Jim Deer, a member of the Mohawk tribe, whose message was translated by Chief Chief Little Moose, a Chippewa from Wisconsin and president of the Indian confederation, gave an address of welcome to the friendly and somewhat awed "palefaces." Afterward Little Moose danced the war steps of his nation.

Separate Exercises

This year's observance of Indian day differed somewhat from those of past years, for previously Brooklyn Indians joined with those of Manhattan in the celebration. Brooklyn Indians, however, held their own exercises in Prospect park on Saturday.

Throughout the metropolitan area other observances of Indian day included that of the Indian Association of America, Inc., which celebrated with dances and ceremonies near Queens headquarters the organization. Fifteen Indians were among those celebrating.

At Douglaston, Long Island, a monument to the Matinecoc Indians, once residents of that area, was unveiled at public exercises, under auspices of the Little Neck-Long Island division of the Long Island tercentenary committee. It is a split boulder through which a young oak extends upward.

Ceramics Competition Arranged At Syracuse for Show in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts' fifth national ceramic exhibition, opening here Oct. 17 for one month, takes on an international aspect with the announcement that prize-winning pieces in this show will be included in the American Ceramics society's display at the Kunstindustri Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark, next January.

Arrangements for the Danish exhibition were completed by Miss Anna Wetherill Olmsted, Syracuse museum director, after a visit to Scandinavian countries.

Earlier this season, the Syracuse museum was asked to assemble a representative collection of contemporary American ceramics, to be exhibited in Copenhagen under the sponsorship of the American Ceramics society. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rhode, United States minister to Denmark, received the invitation.

Sweden and Finland

Miss Olmsted returned from Europe with invitations from three other Scandinavian museums for the exhibition after the showing in Copenhagen. Bookings have been arranged for the Rohsska Arts and Crafts museum in Gothenburg, Sweden, the Swedish National museum in Stockholm, and the Konsthall museum in Helsingfors, Finland, Miss Olmsted announced.

Included in the international exhibit will be prize-winning pottery and ceramic sculpture from the four previous national ceramic exhibitions conducted annually in Syracuse. Subjects will be loaned from the Metropolitan and Cleveland museums and private collections. The complete display will appear in Syracuse before it is shipped abroad.

Contributors and Jury

A number of potters and ceramic sculptors will vie for places in the Scandinavian exhibition. Invited to contribute are such artists as Henry Varnum Poor, of New York; Arthur E. Baggs, of Columbus, Ohio; Waylande Gregory and Charles Barnard Aitken, of New York; F. Luis Mora, of Gaylordsville, Conn., and R. Guy Cowan, of Syracuse.

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Soviets Dismiss Commissar Rykoff; Radek Missing

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Alexei Rykoff, who was for six years Premier of the Soviet Union, was dismissed yesterday from his post as Commissar of Posts and Telegraph, presumably on suspicion of being involved in the alleged recent Trotzky plot against the Stalin regime.

A terse announcement by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee said only that Mr. Rykoff had been relieved of his duties. It did not state what additional action, if any, was taken against him.

Mr. Rykoff was mentioned by witnesses at the recent trial here of 16 confessed conspirators, but the government prosecutor said at that time that there was no case against him.

The whereabouts of Karl Radek, Communist news commentator, has also aroused speculation here. He has been under investigation in connection with the plot, allegedly directed by the exiled Leon Trotzky. Articles by him no longer appear in the press.

Henry G. Yagoda, Commissar of Internal Affairs and former Assistant Commissar of the Ogpu (state political department), was named Commissar of Communications to succeed Alexei Rykoff.

Cuban Bombing Arrests

HAVANA, Sept. 28 (AP)—National police arrested five men Saturday in connection with the dynamiting of the plant of the newspaper El Pais which killed five persons last Sunday.

The arrests, made in Lavibora, a suburb of Havana, were said by persons close to police to bring the case near solution.

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Bolivia Seeks Development Through Domestic Markets; Hopes for Self-Sufficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"Eyes east" is the order given by the new military rulers of Bolivia in an effort to make the country "completely self-sufficing."

International commerce must be subordinated to the one goal that matters, according to Col. David Toro, the head of the junta in La Paz. That goal is the production of all food and materials required by Bolivians in the great eastern territories, beyond the populated centers of the Altiplano.

Senor Toro, in a recent interview, stated there were two main points in his "minimum program." These were to safeguard the interests of the ex-combatants who, through sacrifices in the war, had merited the assistance of the state, and to concentrate on national production, especially foodstuffs, even at the expense of foreign trade. "We are determined to be self-sufficing," he declared.

From Aristocratic Section

The colonel is a native of Chuquisaca, having been born in the ancient city of Sucre, formerly the capital, and received his education in the famous university there. This region of Bolivia claims with pride to be the home of the families of purest Spanish descent, and their manners and customs retain much of the dignity and etiquette of other days. An ample forehead, light hair and gray eyes are the heritage of ancestors from the north of the peninsula. Of soldierly bearing, he has the reputation of being open and frank. So when he says "eyes east!" it can be taken for granted that he is determined on his course.

Down the Andean slopes and eastward lie the rich territories of Santa Cruz, El Beni and the Chaco, awaiting colonization. It is there that Señor Toro—and the many behind him—wish to make their country "free and strong" by producing more wheat and food and avoiding dependence on other countries for these imports.

Must Not Rely on Tin

Bolivia, according to him and to them, must no longer allow her national economy to pivot capriciously on tin. It must be a many, not a one product country.

Hundreds of the new labor conscripts are to be sent to the "eastern front," first of all to build roads to link up the agricultural regions with La Paz, Oruro and Cochabamba. The military men, after their experience in the Chaco and judging by the experiences of other governments, prefer roads to railways. The communications system will be built before any large scale colonization is attempted. The first highway will stretch to Santa Cruz. It is calculated to cost $2,000,000.

There is political strategy back of the concentration on this road. Santa Cruz, despite government assertions to the contrary, has witnessed an influential separatist movement, and it is felt that more reliable communications, which simultaneously bring better market facilities for the provincials, will lessen the strain on local patriotism toward the central government.

Constitute Half of Bolivia

El Beni was also associated with the separatist movement. The two provinces account for half the territory of Bolivia and 600,000 inhabitants, one-fifth the national total.

Here in 400,00 square miles of varying territory and climate, Bolivians can grow cotton, fruits, wheat, tobacco and rubber. There are navigable rivers which can be linked up with the transporation system, and production would soon be speeded up as markets become more accessible.

Since the Chaco war ended there has been considerable selected immigrants; chiefly Czechoslovaks, have settled in these eastern lands. The governments have been kind to them and Colonel Toro proved that he would continue the generous policy by recently decreeing free postal and telegraphic facilities to the settlers for one year.

Two Chief Problems

But the oustanding problem for Bolivia in these provinces, several of them bigger than many European countries, is that of communications, and the means of transporting goods that are usually bulky to the nearest market. A recent traveler from Santa Curz told the Monitor that today, owing to the exchange anomalies, big estates running into thousands of acres can be purchased for a few score dollars. He witnessed cases of mahogany being burnt for firewood. All this, of course, will change as communications bring urban contacts.

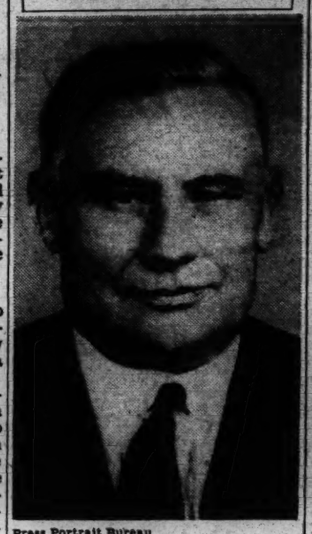
Bolivians are encouraged in this eastern expansion by the friendly attitude of Brazil, contrasting strangely with that of Paraguay and Argentina. A Brazilian proposal was made lately to construct a railroad from the Bolivian frontier, traversing Matto Grosso, connecting with the Sao Paulo system and ending at the port of Santos.

Engineers are reported to be studying this route; it is a fact that the scheme has been drafted for legislative consideration—in Brazil.

The Jornal do Brazil, commenting editorially on the proposal, pointed out that it was an old desire of the peoples of southern Brazil to join hands with Bolivia. Treaties in 1925 and 1928 foresaw these communication links, and the railorad would satisfy the wishes of both countries. The Brazilians realize that this part of Bolivia is exceedingly rich, especially in minerals, and would have much to gain also.

Bolivians are pleased because the vista is opened again of a definite Atlantic outlet, which they feared had been denied forever by the result of the Chaco war.

Heads British Labor



Press Portrait Bureau

Ernest Bevin
Becomes Head of Trade Union Congress, With 4,000,000 Members in Britain

British Labor Elevates Bevin To Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Mr. Ernest Bevin, newly elected President of the Trade Union Congress—a body with some 4,000,000 members representing the entire organized workers movement in Britain—has long been a dominating figure in United Kingdom Labor circles.

Founder and general secretary since its inception, of that powerful organization, the Transport and General Workers' Union, which claims today to be the biggest institution of its kind in the world, Mr. Bevin has shown himself a Napoleon of co-ordinated effort on behalf of the workers. Known affectionately as "the Dockers K. C." on account of his successes in wage disputes involving labor at the ports, where the highest lights of the law courts have been arrayed against him, he has long been looked upon as among the ablest trade unionists in the British Isles.

Up to the present he has not seriously attempted to enter Parliament. He has stood for that body only once when he was unsuccessful at Gateshead in 1931. He has since then preferred to keep in the background. But there is said to be no one who has been more influential in shaping policies of British organized labor from behind the scenes.

Mr. Bevin is still regarded as young among British political leaders. His strength of character, intellectual eminence and unrivaled experience of labor questions, make his election to the headship of the trade union movement an event that is regarded as of no small significance.

Friends of Motorists and Farmers

Thomas Midgley Jr.
Winner of William H. Perkin Medal

Dr. Walter S. Landis
Receives Chemical Industry Medal

Chemists Awarded Honor in Fuel And Fertilizer Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Two medals awarded annually to pioneers in practical chemistry by the American Chemical Society, go this time to Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, and Thomas Midgley Jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York, and of Kinetic Chemicals, Inc., Detroit.

Dr. Landis is to receive the Chemical Industry medal for 1936 "for valuable applications of research to the chemistry and economics of the fertilizer industries," while Mr. Midgley wins the William H. Perkin medal for 1937 "for distinguished work in applied chemistry, including the development of antiknock motor fuels and safe refrigerants."

Study of Phosphate

"In the application of chemistry to the production of concentrated fertilizers," declares the announcement, "Dr. Landis was a pioneer. He has played an important role in that industry for 30 years, and was probably the first to produce argon in large commercial quantities.

"Contributing essentially to engineering and development progress in the fertilizer industry, he successfully attacked production problems dealing with nitrogen, cyanamid, cyanide, ammonia from cyanamid, and nitric acid. Before the World War, he directed a study of phosphate which led to "the first commercial attempt at producing a highly concentrated plant food containing. two essential fertilizer ingredients, ammonia and phosphoric acid."

He accomplished the substitution of artificial gas for natural gas in a nitrogen-producing plant at Niagara Falls, and supervised the first large scale production of argon, a colorless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in air and used in incandescent filament lamps, as a by-product of the nitrogen-fixation process.

Muscle Shoals

Dr. Landis during the war period developed ammonia - producing equipment for treating cyanamid, a crude calcium cyanamide employed as fertilizer and source of ammonia, that could be built according to American standards and facilities. He brought to completion a process for making high grade urea, a compound widely utilized in industry, from cyanamid, and carried out the preliminary work for the first installation of a plant for oxidizing ammonia to produce nitric acid.

Another installation of Dr. Landis for converting the nitrose gases of a large nitrating plant and re-converting them to nitric acid, together with the process for oxidizing ammonia, furnished the background for the general engineering of the ammonium nitrate plant erected at Muscle Shoals, it is pointed out.

Air Conditioning

Mr. Midgley, who will be presented with the Perkin Medal on Jan. 8, 1937, won scientific fame as the discoverer of antiknock compounds for use in gasoline, including tetraethyl lead, the chief ingredient of ethyl fluid. For this work he received the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society in 1923.

The application of organic fluorides to refrigeration, forming the basis of a great portion of the air-conditioning industry, was announced by Mr. Midgley in 1930 at the seventy-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlanta, Ga. The refrigerating agent, a compound of carbon, chlorine, and fluorine, is also noninflammable, and was found to have very desirable engineering characteristics. Mr. Midgley developed it with Dr. A. L. Henne in Dayton, Ohio.

The research on tetraethyl lead was done in the General Motors laboratories at Dayton, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., with the assistance of T. A. Boyd. Three cubic centimeters of tetraethyl lead was shown to give a gallon of gasoline the same antiknock qualities as four-tenths of a gallon of pure benzol. Its use in motor fuels, it is asserted, is responsible for the consumption of many millions of pounds of lead, chlorine, bromine, sodium, and alcohol.

Teaching: Aid to World Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

ground of those elements which constitute wide culture."

Can the "newer" countries absorb intellectual workers? That question was considered, and the help of the International Labor Office was solicited.

Among steps taken to relieve the present conditions it was reported that France was using a large number of "intellectuals" in statistical work, preparing inventories and catalogues.

"In Austria various public utility activities have been undertaken by unemployed intellectuals who are below the age of 25 in libraries, federal bureau of statistics, public registry offices, archives, etc.," goes on the report. "Relief work has also been organized in Estonia, in most of the state administrations and in Finland. In Japan since 1929 increasing amounts of funds have been made available for the organization of relief work.

"In the United States of America, considerable funds from the sum of $5,000,000 which the Emergency Relief Appropriation act of 1935 put at the disposal of the President for fighting unemployment have been reserved for intellectuals for the purpose of creating employment in the teaching profession, in different bureaus, etc.

Employment Centers Opened

"In Italy the employment of intellectuals as directors, technical experts, etc., in the hitherto unexploited regions has been foreseen. In Germany the Institute of Employment and of Unemployment Insurance has put into operation a program of synthetic work. In Poland the Institute for Formation and Professional Re-education of Intellectual workers is studying the possibilities for finding employment for intellectuals. In Switzerland technical work has been organized with the co-operation of the Associations of Professional Workers, and the authorities.

"Employment centers have been organized in Germany, Austria, Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, and Switzerland.

"These initiatives seem to indicate the formation of a general organization which will assure the maximum chance of success. The formation and functioning in most of the countries of national centers for information regarding universities and professional work are the first stage in the relief work for combating unemployment among intellectuals."

An international bureau of information is contemplated.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): The Albert Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 15.

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton: New Theater Royal, Bilston street, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Yorkshire

Bradford: Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Huddersfield: Town Hall, Ramsden street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Middlesbrough: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 13.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkley street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Germany

Cassel: Blauer Saal, Stadthalle, 8 p. m., Oct. 13. In German.

Frankfort (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaus, Junghofstrasse 19/20, 8 p. m., Oct. 15. In German.

Herford (auspices First Church, Hannover): Parkcafesaal des Schützenhofes, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Schorndorf: Löwenfestsaal, Goeppingerstrasse, 4 p. m., Oct. 11.

Netherlands

The Hague: 1 Andries Bickerweg, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16. In English. Translation read at 7 p. m.

New Zealand

Dunedin: Town Hall Concert Chamber, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Palmerston North: 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Wanganui: Opera House, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Arizona

Nogales: Elks Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Tucson: High School Auditorium, Sixth street and Second avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

California

Antioch: High School Auditorium, D street, near Fifteenth, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Coronado: Coronado High School Theater, E avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Laguna Beach: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Los Angles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Street): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Ontario: Chaffey Junior College Auditorium, 1245 North Euclid avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Watsonville: Watsonville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield avenue, east of Clinton avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, Court street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood avenue, between Beers and Platt streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill road and Bayview avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Idaho

Pocatello: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Bloomington: Bloomington High School, 500 Block, East Washington street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7262 Coles avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Oct. 8.

Elgin: Masonic Temple, 310 East Chicago street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Evanston (Second Church): Oct. 8.

Freeport: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Maywood: Proviso Township High School Auditorium, First avenue and Madison street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan road, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Indiana

Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit streets, 3 p. m. Oct. 4.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 118 West Seventh street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 8.

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Ipswich: Methodist Episcopal church, North Main street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, South Fourth avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Detroit (Fifth Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Second boulevard and Seward avenue, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 6. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500 kilocycles.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Winona: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster place, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Nebraska

Omaha (joint lecture): City Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Central avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

New York

Bay Shore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Hornell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Lake Grove (First Church, Patchogue): Winnwood School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood avenue, corner Division street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony avenue, near Tremont avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Heathcote and Post roads, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, East Jefferson street and Forman avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Lake Grove: School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Medford: Holly Theater, Sixth and Holly streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Pendleton: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Portland (auspices Churches and Society): City Auditorium, Third avenue and Clay street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, Sixth and Poplar streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Washington

Pasco: Church Edifice, Fourth and Shoshone streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4756 Seventeenth avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., 4756 Seventeenth Avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Rapids: Congregational church, 311 Second street, South, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Wyoming

Lander: Congregational church, Fourth and Washakie, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 4, 11; Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

What Is Demography?

Demography is a branch of the science of statistics, dealing mainly with vital statistics.

Church Board Daubed Red After Communist Speech

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Rev. Albert Buckner Coe reported to police last night that his sermon announcement board at the First Congregational church of suburban Oak Park was painted red a few hours after a communist campaign speech was delivered in the church.

The daubing followed an attempt to halt the address with catcalls and jeers. The glass front of the board on the church lawn was covered with paint. Only the name of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Coe, was left showing.

"The painters inferred I am a red," he said. "I am not. But I believe in free speech and free thought, and can see no reason why a Communist should not be included in a series of political talks if our young people wanted it that way, and they invited him."

Police Chiefs Protest Spread of Gambling News

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 (AP)—A resolution criticizing transmission of racing news by radio and leased wires and urging the Presiby the International Association of steps to prevent the spread of gambling information through such channels was adopted on Sept. 24 by the Internation Association of Chiefs of Police.

Leon V. Jenkins, director of police at Portland, Ore., was elected president. He succeeds Andrew J. Kavanaugh of Miami, Fla. The 1937 convention was awarded to Baltimore.

New Bridge in India

A new $10,000,000 bridge is to be built by Calcutta, India, across the Hooghly.

Drive on Narcotics, Counterfeiting And Liquor Is Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Combined treasury law enforcement agencies launched a nation-wide drive against narcotic, counterfeiting and bootlegging traffic in dozens of cities today.

More than 2500 agents of the treasury are enlisted in the combined law-enforcement effort. From the 500 treasury offices scattered through the country, local representatives led the attack.

Harold N. Graves, special assistant to Henry Morgenthau Jr., was in charge of co-ordinating the drive. The campaign included activities of the secret service, customs, narcotics and alcohol tax bureaus. The Coast Guard, with its airplanes and vessels, together with the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, are co-operating with the campaign, although not playing a direct part.

In recent days growing demands have been heard for the amalgamation, or at any rate, closer unity of the various detective agents of the Government. Proposals for merging treasury agencies with the justice department's "G" men have been offered with an undercurrent of resentment in the treasury divisions. Reticence was shown at the treasury over the latest drive, which in some quarters was interpreted as an effort to show what its law enforcement officers can accomplish under closely co-ordinated leadership.

Bakers' Employment Up 16 P. C. More Than '26

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28—The American baking industry not only has no unemployment, but is using 16 per cent more employees now than in the busy years of 1926, it was announced by Henry Stude of Chicago, president of the American Bakers' association, at the national exposition of the baking and allied industries here today.

"So far as we are concerned the depression has been over for three years," he said. "The rapid introduction of new machinery has not caused technological unemployment in baking; it has actually created new jobs.

"We make and serve that product which is closest to the people, and we serve 100,000,000 of them every day," he added.

Lake Plans Salvage Of East River 'Gold'

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Simon Lake, submarine inventor of Milford, Conn., began preparations Saturday to raise from the bed of the East river a rotting hulk that may prove to be a cache of sunken treasure.

For three years Mr. Lake has searched waters near Hell Gate in the hope of discovering the hulk of the British frigate Hussar, which reputedly sank in 1780 with a cargo of gold and silver specie variously valued at from $1,800,000 to $4,800,000.

Yesterday the inventor expressed confidence he had found the rotting framework in 12 fathoms of water. Heavy silt, he said, had protected it and also had served to balk efforts of divers to reach it.

Mr. Lake said the hulk should be easy to raise. A sounding rod 80 feet long, operated from a surface boat, was used in locating the structure.

The Hussar and another frigate, the Mercury, brought funds to New York to pay British troops in the Revolutionary war. When they arrived, the city was being evacuated. The British loaded the treasure on the Hussar. En route to Newport, R. I., to seek protection of the British fleet, the Hussar struck a ledge and sank.

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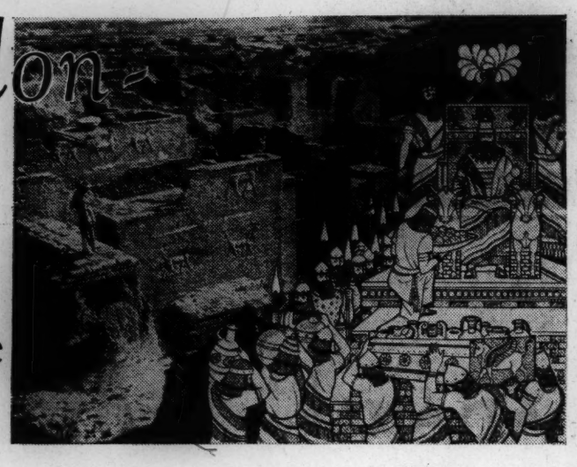
Babylon—
ruins that once saw the world pay tribute



Once ruler of the world, Babylon is forgotten now, except for its connection with the captive Israelites. In these remarkable articles, the crumbling remnants of the great cities of antiquity tell a thrilling story of the futility of conquests and human ambition.

Mr. R. H. Markham, a skillful narrator, rises to new heights in this great series; his human touch, as he tours the Holy Land, brings the past into new light. He draws a lifelike picture of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Jews, Moslems and Crusaders, as he travels over the scenes of their vanished glories; and reveals the same problems and conflicts which harassed Biblical Palestine six thousand years ago gripping modern Palestine today.

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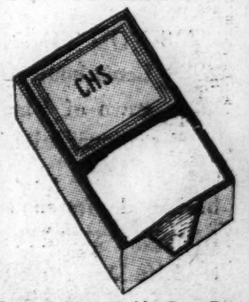

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Ootacamund in the Nilgiris

IT ISN'T a mist. It isn't even a haze. We have come to the conclusion, Bee and I, that it is a light—a blue light. And the extraordinary thing about it is that you can see it just as well in the hills themselves as from the plains below. It is because of this strange blueness that the natives have, in their melodious Tamil language, named the range the Nilgiris or Blue Mountains. It is the first thing we noticed, as we journeyed up to the hills to escape the sticky heat of the plains in the Madras Presidency.

As we traveled up the steep mountain track in a midget train we naturally thought of the first European who conceived the plan of making a settlement at Ootacamund. John Sullivan was the founder of the place. I wonder how he knew that up in those jagged peaks lay a plateau of forests and rolling downs. I must confess that I could not believe it possible when scanning the landscape from the plains.

UNTIL 1898 THE traveler had to climb by road the seven thousand three hundred feet to the cool plateau and the road then was not the smooth highway it is today. At that date plodding bullocks took days to drag their carts, criss-crossing the track, over the twenty-eight miles.

John Sullivan must, of course, have traveled on horseback or by tonga and, in this leisurely way, had time to see how the scenery changes from cultivated lands and coconut plantations to jungle trees and shrubs growing on precipices as steep as a pent-roof. He must have looked down upon the coconut palms dwarfed from such a height. He must have seen the same flowers, orange, red, purple, yellow and white that splash the green, and the cascades that pour unceasingly from the heights above.

During our journey up by train, we talked of the discovery of Ootacamund, or "Ooty," as it is familiarly called. Was John Sullivan the first man to penetrate the fastness of the hills and settle here; or was there someone there before him? Before many days, our question was answered.

ONE EVENING, JUST before dusk, we were returning from a long walk through lanes where grew hedges of heliotrope, wattle, white roses and potato-flower; through avenues of blue gums; through sheltered little valleys thickly clumped with wild arum lilies. Having traversed the road round the lake we had eventually come out somewhere above the town of Ootacamund—above the English-looking houses and white churches that nestle close to the hillsides. Our ears, accustomed to the quietude of our surroundings, were suddenly shocked by the quick, abrupt shout of "Hé!" As we paused to find out from whence came this peculiar call, a small boy emerged from a narrow hedge opening. "Hé!" he called again sharply.

Although we were the only people in sight, he appeared not to be addressing us, but some person or thing unseen. He fell into step with us, slightly in the rear, and watched us curiously with the unembarrassed stare of a countryman. Having at times experienced the ordeal of being stared at by an entire village that has seldom, if ever, seen a white woman, I wondered if he were attracting the attention of his friends to this strange phenomenon. As Ootacamund is a European settlement, that seemed unlikely. At a turn in the road, as charming as a Devonshire lane, we saw that the ground sloped away to pasture land, and then the meaning of that loud, imperative call became obvious. Up the slope, padding almost daintily, came the gray, bulky forms of about ten buffaloes. Plod-plod, plod-plod, they came stooping their great heads, their twisted horns painted green and red, to crop a mouthful of grass. The boy no longer called but talked to them, chattering in a high-pitched voice, raising his tone if one of them seemed to dawdle overlong. Fascinated, we watched this mite as he led the cattle through a hole in the hedge to the clearing beyond, where we could see several huts.

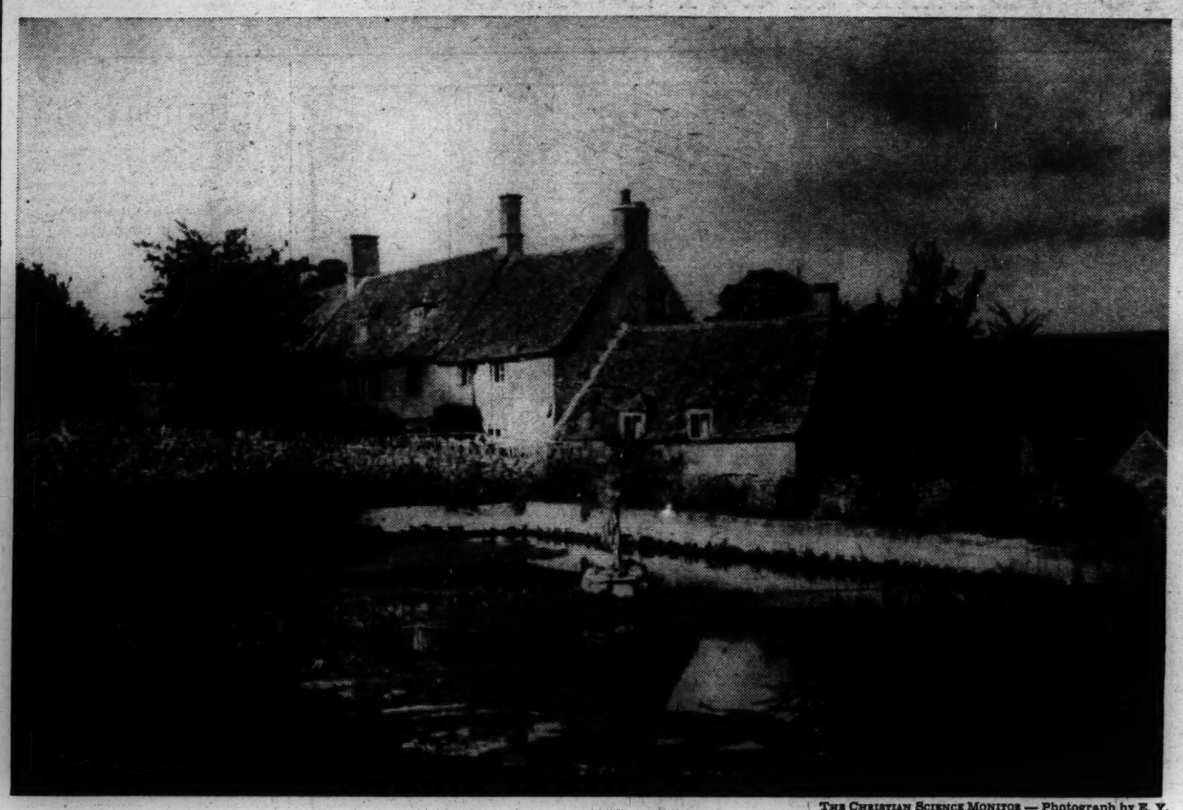
TODAS! I HAD read of them, and now I was actually seeing them. This aboriginal tribe, which consists now of no more than about six hundred persons, is divided into villages or "Munds," containing three or four huts made of bamboo thickly thatched and with doors so low and small that one must crawl in and out. These people inhabited the Nilgiris before John Sullivan came there, and we, watching the Toda boy and the buffaloes, saw an everyday incident that has recurred for generations.

WE ARRIVED AT Ootacamund by train; we went down by road, in a motorbus held together by string and good humor. However, the brakes seemed in fair order, which was well, considering the steep gradient and the thirteen hairpin-bends which had to be negotiated in twenty miles.

"I think," I said when the bus stopped to take in a load of merchandise, "that John Sullivan made a wise choice when he thought that Ootacamund would make an ideal hill-station for Madras."

"Quaite raight," shouted the native conductor, as if in answer to our observation. However, this was his signal for the driver to start; a sandaled foot let in the clutch, and we slid toward the plains below the Blue Mountains.

A. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by E. Y.

A SCENE IN THE COTSWOLDS, AT CHEDWORTH

CHEDWORTH is a quiet village in the Cotswolds. Its handful of houses wander at will, yet somehow keep within view of an ancient church. Its padded lily pond reflects a gracious beauty, memorializing tradition.

Speak of the Cotswolds to one who knows the district, and he may exclaim: "Ah, they were great builders." For the Cotswold tradition is one of stone. From Roman days, down to the present, local builders using local materials have achieved an architectural type known the world over. Cotswold soil is not deep, but it is rich and everywhere it is underlaid with a yellowish stone; quarried and put to use, the tawny shade mellows under sun and wind and rain to the familiar grayish green of the countryside. Weathered as the stone becomes, it harmonizes well with the soft tones of English landscape; yet a day of warm sun will bring it alive again, its yellow tints catching at the play of light.

Whether of barn, cottage, manor house or church, Cotswold architecture is simple, dignified, beautiful. Where man is well housed, he can be content; so one finds peace dwelling in this district—in the faces of the people, the merriment of the children, the good nature of the animals. Talk with old men sitting before the almshouses, buy milk from small shopkeepers, always the same quiet contentment smiles from their faces, while the gentle lilt of their voices speaks best of what lies in their hearts.

The Sea Is Like a Bowl

THE sea is like a bowl of precious jade;
The surf that splashes white against the shore,
Like blossoms that have fallen from the bowl
And spilled their loveliness beyond the brim.

GWEN CASTLE

While the Iron Is Hot

"IF YOU ever finish that collar I have a couple of handkerchiefs—;" a cynical voice penetrated, but did not disturb, the thoughts of the ironer, as she rested, literally, on a lukewarm iron. She lifted a stove cover, inserted a short log of wood, heard it crackle and closed the draught.

Suppose it *did* take a long time! Rain slid swiftly like steel arrows into the thick, dark thighs of the mountain, and pelted with glistening shot the kitchen window panes. While she waited for the fire to draw and the second iron to warm up, she trimmed the black end of a lamp wick and polished the glass. Then she laughed as she thought how troubled she had been when she discovered, after boarding the train in Boston, that she had not packed her small electric iron.

WHETHER IT WAS the smell of burning wood, or the wreath of mist that was visible at the summit of "Black Snout," or the ceaseless falling of the rain which wove the spell, she could not determine, but gradually the kitchen became peopled with irons. I say "peopled" because they were talking as they pushed themselves smoothly forward onto the ironing board.

"Perhaps I'm smaller than the rest of you," squeaked a diminutive flat-iron, "but I was the very first. You'll have to admit that. I was the first."

"You never accomplished a great deal," remarked a large iron of the same pattern, sliding about in the middle of the board. "You were never even heated."

"I constantly ironed all the dolls' clothes," was the sharp retort; "the long gowns and the ribbons, the laces and the frills. *She* thought I was very important, and *she* never doubted my ability, even if to the rest of you I did seem—cold." The small iron's thin voice wavered.

"LET'S NOT QUARREL, friends," a squarish gas-iron broke in; "we all had our places. I remember how proud everybody was when I was added to the staff. Shirts and collars and petticoats, they said then, were smoothed like clockwork. No smuts from the coals any more. No weary waiting for a red fire. They did, of course, complain that I was costly, every time they had to go into the cellar and put a shilling in the meter. *She* used to do that for them, though she wasn't allowed to come near me when I was hot."

"Norah took care of that," said a deep voice, coming apparently from a tall iron with a pointed door fitted into its side.

"Ah, yes," agreed the gas-iron, "you were there too, weren't you? How Norah banged you up and down!"

"BUT SHE PREFERRED my company most of the time," the charcoal iron retorted.

"You were cheaper."

"Well, *she* preferred me as well, because then she could run to Mrs. Lister's little shop for a pennorth of charcoal. Norah would permit her to hold the heater over the fire, and how she laughed with delight when the pieces glowed like rubies and Norah popped them inside of me." At this the charcoal iron opened and shut its little Gothic door boastfully.

"Sometimes you smudged the linen," the gas-iron recalled.

"Norah didn't mind that. She kept me going for hours. She would let *her* heat the charcoal every time I cooled off, and I would listen to her repeating her homework in front of the kitchen fire."

"A lot of good it did you."

"I learned two Latin verbs, and to this day I remember William the Conqueror 1066. She used to admire me so much, said that when the charcoal shone red through my little door it was like looking at a beautiful church window—hot St. Hilda's window, she said, but something from King Arthur, a window where you might see the Holy Grail."

"SHE DOESN'T REMEMBER any of you," an important, business-like iron, shining with nickel plate, exclaimed, slipping between the charcoal and the gas irons. "I'm the only one she has anything to do with."

"But she forgot to bring you here," the large flat-iron said heavily, "and she is using us—my brother and myself." As he spoke he elbowed his way to the middle of the board, and the others, caught unexpectedly by deft movements they had not expected from so rounded a form, slid off in various directions, quite out of sight. The mist had lifted from "Black Snout." The rain had quieted to a whip-lash against the glass. The stove pipe snored with a steady, efficient passage of flame. The second iron was hot.

"I WOULDN'T BOTHER with table cloths or bureau scarfs today," the cynical voice rang out again, "but if you *could* manage a couple of handkerchiefs before it's dark—"

P. P. S.

'Apt for Voyces and Viols'

IN THE British Museum there hangs an interesting picture of Handel and a group of musicians. It is a chamber orchestra and some of the music is being made by players and some by singers. The players are divided into three groups. The first, at Handel's right, is made up of two violins, a 'cello and two flutes. This group of soloists is called the *concertino*. Next there is a group of accompanying players (the *concerto grosso*, or large ensemble). Last of all are the supplementary musicians, known in those days as the *ripienists*, who strengthen the parts of the larger group as needed. In the center, seated at the clavier, the lid of which is raised, sits Handel, directing the whole group in their music-making by means of directions and glances.

Other pictures of the period illustrate the manner of performance, and the constant depiction of instrumentalists and vocalists together explain the old description of chamber music—"apt for voyces and viols." Chamber music is generally understood, today, to be exclusively instrumental music suitable for performance in a small or private room, when it really refers to both vocal and instrumental music. The Germans use the word *Hausmusik* to designate it, but the more common name comes from the Italian *musica da camera*, meaning "room" music.

One of the loveliest features about chamber music is that so much of it may be played by the amateur, by which it is meant that musician who sings or plays because he likes music so much and not because he is seeking a career or gain from its performance.

The origin of chamber music may be traced back to the Middle Ages. All music was then performed by one person, or else, as in the case of the church chants, in unison. Even there one found no great mass singing. Although the troubadours and similar types of singers may often have sung together, it was not until about the sixteenth century that there was a mass feeling for music. Chamber music was then just a part of everyday life and one reads of the "dinner music" of those early folk who, seated about a table, sang familiar and popular airs of their day to the accompaniment of their quaint instruments. . . .

It was Haydn who took chamber music back to the contrapuntal perfection which vocal music had reached under Palestrina nearly two hundred years before. Haydn had sung the exquisitely fluent music of Palestrina as a choir boy in Vienna and set out to give purely instrumental music the same grace and elegance.—HAZEL GERTRUDE KINSCELLA, in "Music on the Air." (New York: Viking.)

עניוות און מאַכט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

בענדזאמין פרענקלין, דער וועלט בעריהמטער אמע־ריקאנער, דערצעהלט אונז אין זיין זעלבסט־פערפאסטע לעבענס־געשיכטע, אז ער האָם געשאָפט פיעל מאכט אין דער אידעע פון די טעלות פון בעשידענהייט און עניוות. ער האָם זיך פיילווייז אזוי אויסגעדריקט: „איך האָב געוואָלט לעבען אויף אזא אופן אז איך זאָל קיין מאָל נים קיין פעהלער בעגעהן... כיין סומע טעלת, אין וועלכע איך האָב זיך געוואָלט איינגעוועהנט נען, זייענן פון אַנדאנג געווען נאר צוועלף. צו דיזע האָב איך צוגעלייגט די טעלה פון עניוות, אבער דעם מויונונג פון דיזען וואָרט האָב איך פערגרעסערט און פערבריימט."

די עניוות און מאַכט, וועלכע האָבען כאַראַקטעריזירט די אלע וואונדערבארע וועלק פון דעם גרויסען לעהרער, קריסטוס יעזוס, זיין גוט דעפינירט בא איהם אין דעם דאָזיגען קראַלערוניג (יאָהאַן 5:19): „דער זוהן קען פון זיך זעלבסט נאָר נים טהאָן, חוץ דאָס וואס ער זעהט דעם פאָטער טהאָן. דען די זאָכען וואָס דער פאָטער טהוט, דיזע טהוט אויך אזוי דער זוהן." יעזוסעס קענטנים פון זיין עקזיסטענץ נאָך איידער ער איז געקומען אויף דער וועלט, און פון דער אונצוטרעלייכער פערוואונדשאפט וואס עקזיסטירט צווישען פאָטער און זוהן, האָט איהם בעשענקט מים דער יעניגער עניוות, וואס האָט נים אָנערקענט קיין פרעזענטלייכקייט וואָס זאָל זיין אָפנשיידט פון דעם גטליכען פאָטער, און מים דער יעניגער מאכט, וואס האָט ערלויבט אז דאָס גטליכע וויללן זאָל בעשטהען וועהרען. בשעת ער האָט עהיילט די אלע וועלכע האָבען צוזוכט זיין הילף.

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דאן האָם זיך דער סוד, אדער די געהיימניס פון היילונג, אָפנגעפענען צו בעוויזיזן צו דעם שוודענס, ער האָם אָנגעפאַנגען צו פערשטיהן, אז דער אמת׳ער מענש איז אָפנקעמיילט און נאָר אנדערש פון דעם גלויבען און הלום פון שטערבליכען עקזיסטענץ. ער האָם דערקענט אז דאָס לעבען איז גיסטיג; אז עס איז באַהאַלטען אין „דעם פערבאָרגענעם אָרט פון דעם אל־העכסטען," אין דעם גטליכען וועזען, „וואָס בעווויזט די אייביגקיים, וועכטם נאָטען איז היילינ" (ישעיה 57:15). דער שטאָלץ פון דעם שוודענס האָם אנגעפאַנגען צו פערשוינדען, זיין גזונט איז גענוארען בעסער און מעהר דויערהאפטיג, זייענ בעשעפטען האבען זיך פערבעסערט, און זייענ בעמיהונגען צו העלפען אנדערע זייענען בעוארען מעהר ווירקזאם. ער האָם אנערקענט די גייסטיגע פאקטען פון עקזיסטענץ, און וואס מעהרער זיין בעגריפען פון דיזע פאקטען האָם זיך עכטווירקליכט אין זיין בעדאנק, אלץ מעהרער האָם ער זיך בעקענט פרעמדע, אין דעם בעווייז פון היילונג—אין ג זיסטן און זיבערען בעציהל אז גאָט איז ליבע" (וויסענשאפט און בעוואוסט. 569), וויל ער האָם בעוואוסט אז דער מענש איז דער אפשפיגלונג פון גאָט—אז ער איז דער בעליבטער זוהן פון גאָט.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס כיטגראטור, וואס ווערט אריסגענ נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מאַכן כען זיין מערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג פאסטיפאך, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Meekness and Might

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, that illustrious American, tells us in his autobiography that he found might in the practice of modesty and humility. He put it this way, in part: "I wished to live without committing any fault at any time. . . . My list of virtues, of which I tried to acquire the habitude, contained at first but twelve; . . . I added *Humility* to my list, giving an extensive meaning to the word."

The meekness and might which characterized all the wonderful works of the Master, Christ Jesus, are well defined by him in that saying (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Jesus' knowledge of his preexistence, and the inseparability of Father and Son, endued him with that meekness which recognized no selfhood apart from the Father, and with that might which let the divine will be done in healing all who sought his help.

When the rich young ruler would have done personal honor to the Saviour, calling him "Good Master," we find Jesus distinguishing between human goodness and divine good. He replied, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." He knew that he of himself was not good or mighty. But subordinating human self to the spiritual and real, as he had admonished others to do if they would follow in his way, he courageously proclaimed his real sonship with the Father in heaven—the one and only good, "that is, God." When faced with the greatest of his trials, this "Son of man," as he sometimes called himself, gave full recognition to the might of God, divine Mind, when he said, "Not my will, but thine, be done." Would not such a giving up of the human will for the might and wisdom of God roll away the stone that would shut one away from the presence of Life and Love?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of the Christ Science or law of God, of Life, Truth, and Love, which the Master taught, tells us in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 161), "Only he who learns through meekness and love the falsity of supposititious life and intelligence in matter, can triumph over their ultimatum, sin, suffering, and death." This true and meek follower of the Christ says in her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."

Christian Science came to the attention of a student in a midwestern university a good many years ago, at a time when he thought he could not go on with his studies because of poor health. Christian Science healed him in one treatment—much to his amazement. For a long time he had tried material medicines, diet, and special exercising to no avail; and now he was healed. What was the secret of this healing?

With considerable pride of intellect this student set to work to gain an understanding of Christian Science. He had many ups and downs. He had some healings for himself and others, but he had many failures. Later, when he had a return of his old troubles, he began to see more clearly that the human intellect is not a curative factor. It began to dawn upon him that Christian Science is the Science of being, of that which is above and beyond the human senses; that it is the Science of divine Mind, divine Principle; and that, as it was a spiritual discovery which came to Mrs. Eddy through inspiration, it must be spiritually discerned in order for one to prove its truth.

This student then saw that divine Science was not a means of getting more of matter, but of giving up materiality; not a means of satisfying mortal sense, but of putting it off, of making the human being less selfish, less greedy, less fearful, less vain—in short, spiritualizing thought.

Then the secret of healing began to appear to the student. It was revealed to him that the real man is separate and apart from the belief and dream of mortal existence. He saw that life is spiritual, hid in "the secret place of the most High," in the Being "that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy" (Isaiah 57:15). The student's vanity began to lessen, his health became more permanent, his affairs grew more stable, and his efforts to help others more effective. He acknowledged the spiritual facts of being, and as the understanding of them developed in his thought, he could rejoice "in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love" (Science and Health, p. 569), knowing that man is His reflection—His beloved.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

September Mornings

SEPTEMBER on these whitely misted mornings,
Her eyes yet heavy with the dews of sleep,
Awakes, but lies and savors to the full
The joy of just emerging from the deep.
But when disparting veil on veil discovers
The self to self, and zest for deed recurs,
What faith of flawless gold rings in her laughter,
What azure clarities of gaze are hers.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Wooden Birds' "Thank You"

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by **Henry Beston**

ONCE upon a time there were two wooden birds that sat on the sill of a little window in a little house which was called Ola's house.

It was a very little house but its wooden walls inside were all painted gaily with bright colors, and flowers and birds, and the two little wooden birds that stood on the sill of the little window were painted gaily too. But they were very sad.

A passing chipmunk with a kind heart stopped in his busy leaping through the autumn grass to ask the wooden birds why they were crying.

"We're crying," they said, "because autumn is coming and all the birds in the world are flying south, and we are the only ones who can't fly with them."

"I never thought of that," said the chipmunk. "I suppose it is sad, the way you put it. But my missus and I stay here all winter and like it very much.

"When it gets cold we put on our nightgowns and night caps and go to bed with a nice basket of good things to eat within easy reach in case we wake up, and we quite look forward to it. But your case is different. I must speak to my missus about it."

Mistress Chipmunk's Advice

So the birds sat crying quietly on their sill, looking to the north and watching the flocks of birds flying out of the north and over the roof of Ola's house and away and away and away to the south, and after a while the chipmunk came.

He sat up and said cheerfully,

"The missus says that she knows where there are many feathers near where the birds nested last summer and first we're to get those."

Before the wooden birds could ask any more questions, the chipmunk was off, and the birds were left to cry quietly as they looked to the north, but now they did not cry as bitterly as they had before and they kept a sharp eye out for the chipmunk.

The next day he came back with his wife, and each of them carried a little cloak of feathers that they had been making, for they were very kind hearted. With some difficulty the chipmunk opened the window, and then he and Mrs. Chipmunk each flung a cloak over the shoulders of one of the painted birds.

"Fly!" cried Mr. Chipmunk.

"Fly!" cried Mrs. Chipmunk, and before their eyes the two wooden birds opened the new feather wings and soared out of the window and off, off through the air to join all the birds of the world as they flew to the warm southland.

The Wooden Birds Return

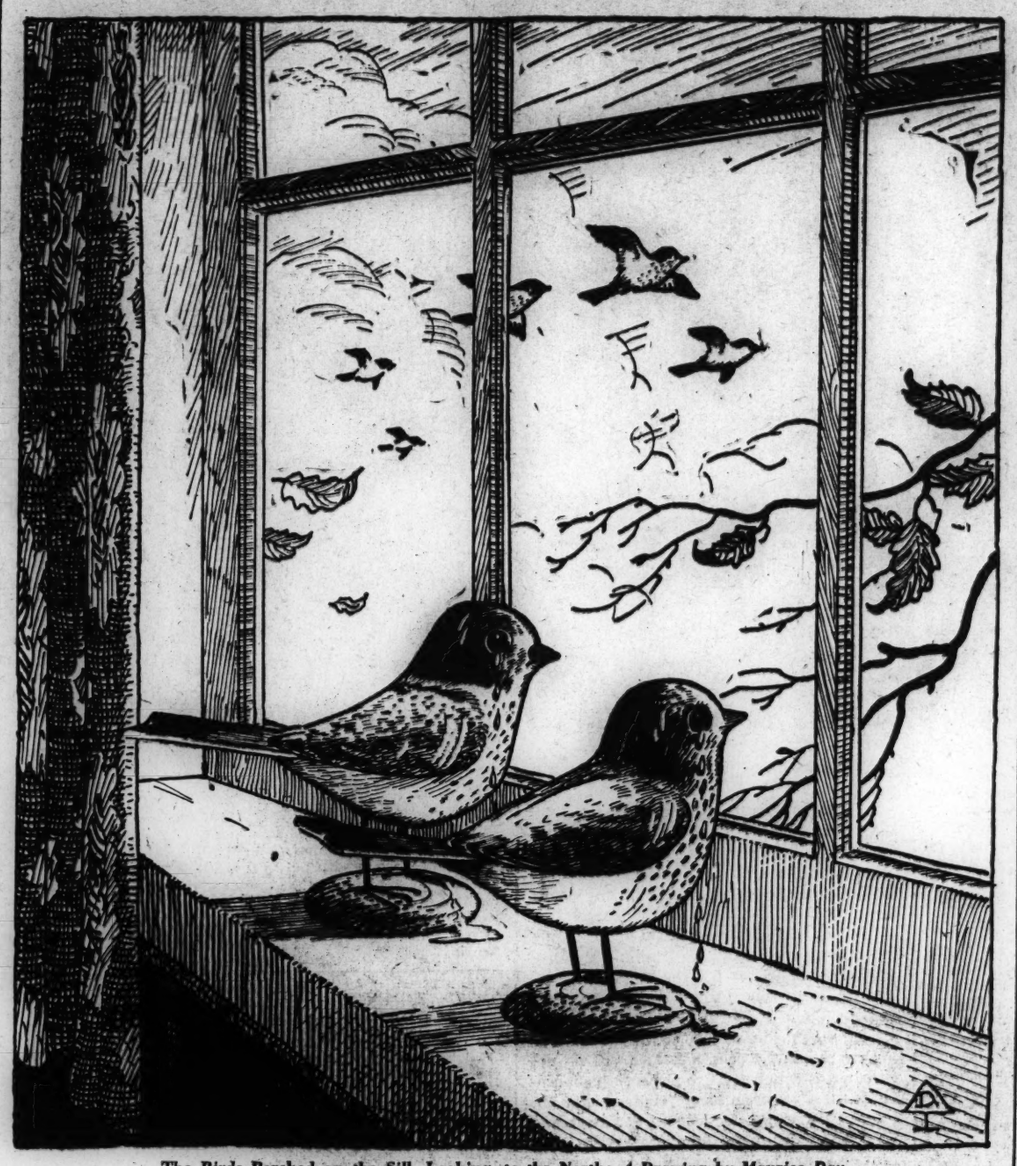
"They forgot to say even thank you," said Mrs. Chipmunk rather crossly, "and we pricked our paws a good many times sewing up those feather cloaks for them, the ungrateful things."

"I think it took them all of a sudden," said her husband. Then both of the chipmunks, who were busy and kind, soon forgot all about the matter.

Winter passed and spring came and with the spring the birds began to come back, first the crows and then the robins, and finally the wooden birds. They sought out the chipmunks right away.

"See," they said rather shyly, "what we've brought you from Florida! When yo . wake up you can eat it."

Where they had ever got such a thing I can't imagine, nor how they had ever managed to bring it back all that way. But surely two chipmunks had never had anything like *that* before to sleep on in the winter and eat up in the spring—a little bed all made of red and white candy sticks and soft with spun sugar. Whatever the wooden birds were, they weren't ungrateful.



The Birds Perched on the Sill, Looking to the North: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

Humorous Stories—and Others

Book Reviews

OF ALL the funny dog stories you ever read, I am sure you will agree that *No-Sitch: The Hound*, by Phil Stong, is one of the funniest.

No-Sitch is a very funny looking hound, to begin with, and what between his oddities and the pranks of Bert, who owned him, and Gregg and Earl, Bert's friends, there isn't a dull page in the book. Mr. Kurt Wiese, whose drawings you have enjoyed in many other books, has made for this one the most delightful illustrations—there is hardly a page without one—and more than a dozen in colors.

No-Sitch was a very lean puppy, but after he got to what seemed to be the right size he kept on getting wider and wider. It was very mysterious. Bert's father cut down the hound's food, but still he got wider and wider. Bert's father, and Doc Umfrey and Grandpa Price and Bert and Gregg couldn't understand it. One day they were in the carpenter shop talking about No-Sitch's shape.

"'I can't understand it,' Doc Umfrey said, 'unless he goes down to the garage and eats Free Air on the sly.'"

It was Bert who found out, by chance, what it was that made No-Sitch get so wide. But I shan't tell you what it was; you must read the book and find out for yourself.

Bert and Gregg and Earl did nearly everything together and what a comical time they had when they went up to the old mill looking for "ha'nts." No-Sitch was in that, too, but I won't let the secret out and you won't find it out until you get to the last chapter.

If you read *Honk, the Moose*, which was published about a year ago—and I hope you did read it—you know already what funny books Mr. Stong and Mr. Wiese can make for children. If you have that story on your bookshelf now, this new book will be an excellent one to put beside it.

* * *

BUNYIP BLUEGUM, a kinkajou bear; Bill Barnacle, a sailor; and Sam Sawnoff, a penguin, had a Magic Pudding—all you had to do was to whistle twice and turn the basin around to get jam roll, apple dumpling, or anything else you fancied. It was great fun. But the possum and the wombat wanted the Magic Pudding themselves and they thought up all sorts of smart ways to get hold of it. The whole entertaining story of it is told in *The Magic Pudding*, by Norman Lindsay, with clever illustrations by the author. The characters often lapse into rhyme to express their feelings; as a result there are many comical jingles in the book. Here is a sample:

On Tuesday morn, as it happened by chance,
The parsnips stormed in a rage,
Because the young carrots were singing like parrots
On top of the onions' cage.

The radishes swarmed on the angry air
Around with the bumble bees,
While the brussels-sprouts were pulling the snouts
Of all the young French peas.

The artichokes bounded up and down
On top of the pumpkins' heads,
And the cabbage was dancing the highland fling
All over the onion beds.

* * *

TEENY GAY, whose real name was Cyrilda Caldonia Gay, lived in a houseboat on the White River in Arkansas. The houseboat was tied to a tree to keep it from floating away, but one day a big flood swept down the valley, tore the boat from its moorings and sent it sailing down the stream. Such strange sights Teeny Gay saw as the houseboat floated along. The story is told in *Teeny Gay*, by Charlie May Simon, finely illustrated by Howard Simon.

Before the flood came, Teeny Gay and Dallas, her adopted brother, used to play a game of Noah's Ark. They would go out in their little rowboat, Tiddledywinks, and play at rescuing from the waters two of each creature they could find. One day they rowed to a small island and were just in time to rescue the Clown who had taken refuge on it when he left the circus.

"The water's been rising so fast," the Clown said, "I figure that in a week's time this island will be covered and my house and all that's in it will be washed away. I've been building a raft, but it's slow work, and a rowboat on a river like this is far better to be in."

The Clown wasn't sure that he ought to go home with Teeny Gay and Dallas, but Teeny told him:

"I brought Dallas home with me, and my mamma and papa have come to like him. In season they'll like to have you there, too." So that was how Teeny got another brother and her father got someone to help him with the fishing.

* * *

FOR younger children, there are three lovely new books, *The Clever Cat*, by Eleanor Frances Lattimore; *William and His Friends*, by Elisabeth Naramore, and *Do You Know About Fishes?* by Janet Smalley.

Ulysses was the clever cat who just fitted into the first floor of the dolls' house. He was a black cat. He always knew which of the Christmas presents were for him, but that was only one of his clever ways.

William's friends were the animals in the Metropolitan Museum in New York city—quite a notable group. William himself is the blue hippopotamus who was made in Egypt nearly 4000 years ago and has always been a great favorite with visitors to the museum. William's portrait is the first in the book, and a right handsome faïence hippopotamus he is, with lotus flowers painted on his sides to represent those that grew in his favorite haunts along the Nile river. Faïence is a kind of earthenware coated with enamel and decorated in colors. Many of William's friends are handsome, too, such as the gazelle, the seal, the Chinese deer, the Delft cow, which is very gay indeed, and the elephant. There is a short descriptive note about each.

The title of *Do You Know About Fishes?* gives you a very good idea of the book, which tells in easy sentences the stories of father sea horse, the angler fish, the stickleback, the codfish and many other aquatic creatures. It is finely illustrated.

E. C.

No-Sitch: The Hound, by Phil Stong. Pictures in colors by Kurt Wiese. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, Inc. $2.

The Magic Pudding, by Norman Lindsay. Illustrated by the author. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. $1.50.

Teeny Gay, by Charlie May Simon. Illustrated by Howard Simon. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. $2.

The Clever Cat, by Eleanor Frances Lattimore. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc. $1.50.

William and His Friends, by Elisabeth Naramore. New York: The Viking Press. 75 cents.

Do You Know About Fishes? by Janet Smalley. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc. $1.25.

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In the Land of Summer

By **Bruce Chapin**

KALA lives in never-never winter land. In never-never winter land it is always summer. And so it is in Hawaii, a little island in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

Kala has never seen snow, but once a pretty white lady told him that the fluttering wings of the sea gulls were like the snow flakes. Kala often wonders how the children in winter land make forts and balls with the white feathers of the sky.

The little house where Kala lives is so completely covered with beautiful pink roses that it is hard to find the door to his home. Often when Kala looks out of the window the sunshine seems to have changed from gold to rose pink.

All around the tiny house are fields and fields of sugar cane. The cane grows high with long, slender green leaves like corn. During the cool part of the day Kala's father works in the fields, but at night, when the stars hang like lanterns in the sky and the big silver moon comes up from behind the high mountain, he plays very soft and pretty music on his ukulele. The music blends the wind in the palm trees.

Where Pineapples Grow

On the island there are many good things to eat. If Kala wishes some candy, his father cuts him a piece of cane. Kala chews the tough fiber till he has taken all the sugary juice out of it. If he is thirsty he shinnies up a coconut tree, picks a large round nut, and when he is upon the ground again opens the coconut and drinks the fresh milky juice with which it is filled. Bananas and other sweet fruits grow near Kala's home.

Once, long ago, Kala went to another part of the island where he saw pineapples growing in rows and rows. A very nice man gave Kala a ripe pineapple and after he had peeled off the spikey skin he cut the fruit into slices. The pineapple was deliciously juicy.

Kala's favorite food is poi which is made from the root of the taro plant. Poi is served often for supper, for it is fun to eat it out of little wooden bowls with the fingers.

One day when Kala was helping his mother string flowers together to make flower necklaces or leis as they are called in Hawaii, he saw a little girl walking toward them.

"Hello," she called cheerily.

"Hello," answered Kala, who was surprised to see this golden-haired, white-skinned, blue-eyed child.

"Who are you?" asked Kala.

"My name is Grace."

"Where did you come from? You weren't here always because there are no children like you on this part of the island," Kala said.

Grace Learns to Swim

"My home is in the United States," Grace explained.

"But what are you doing here?" asked Kala who could not get over the surprise of seeing this stranger.

"I am visiting my uncle Len who lives on the next sugar plantation to yours," Grace answered.

The next plantation being almost a mile away, Kala's mother invited Grace to stay and have some poi with them. Grace enjoyed eating poi as much as Kala did. The afternoon passed quickly and when Grace was leaving Kala placed a lei of lovely pink roses around her neck. Then he asked: "Do you know how to swim?"

"No, but I would like to learn," said Grace.

The next afternoon found the two children on the beach. Grace did not like the huge waves which she said were like whipped cream, for they were so foamy. Very soon Kala showed her that it was fun to kick her legs and make her arms go up and down in the water and before long she was swimming in the warm surf.

One day Grace invited Kala to her house for a party.

Kala's Gift

Kala said he would like very much to go to that party but he wondered what he could take her as a gift. Already he had given Grace a lei. Suddenly the thought came to him that she might like a leaf of the ape-ape plant, but then he decided that the leaves were so large that they would cover a small person like a tent and Grace was much too pretty to hide from view.

Tapa cloth! That was the very thing. Tapa cloth had always been one of the nicest gifts that anyone could give. If he set to work right away he could finish it by the time of the party, which was just a little over a week off.

That afternoon Kala gathered the bark of the mulberry tree and put it to soak in a large pot with very hot water. When the bark had softened he took it out of the water and beat it with a small wooden hammer till it was thin and in the shape he wished. The cloth was to be a yard square.

The next few days were spent in gathering different kinds of berries and squeezing the juice out of them. With this juice he painted different designs on the cloth till it was very lovely.

"Kala, I didn't know that you could make such pretty Tapa cloth," said his father.

Kala himself was surprised that he could have made it. Kala hoped that Grace would admire the cloth.

At the Party

On the day of the party, Kala put on a little suit which his mother had made him out of red cotton cloth. Then he walked and walked till he came to the big house where Grace lived. He knocked timidly on the door and a tall man let him in.

"So you are Kala," said the tall man.

"Yes, sir," Kala answered.

Kala was led into a large room which seemed to be filled with children, though there were only eight when he counted them. He soon learned that they were Grace's cousins from Oahu, another island not far from Hawaii. The tall man who had let him in the door was Uncle Len.

Kala almost trembled when Grace opened his bundle, which he had tied up in braided grass. Perhaps she would not like his gift at all. When she took off the covering she cried delightedly: "See! It's Tapa cloth! I have always wanted a piece of it. Kala, you are good to give it to me. Who made it?"

When Kala very timidly said that he had made it the rest of the boys and girls crowded around him to admire it, for the designs were so beautiful.

"Oh, Kala. You could not have given me anything I wanted more," cried Grace.

When the refreshments were served, Kala tasted ice cream for the first time and he liked it so well that Grace gave him three helpings and a huge piece of cake.

Nuts an' May

N for Nuts

Here we come gathering nuts an' may,
Nuts an' may, nuts an' may;
Here we come gathering nuts an' may
On a cold and frosty morning.

Who Is Donald Duck?

YOU have all seen Donald Duck on the screen at the cinema, but how many of you know that Donald could never have been the popular, lovable character he is if it had not been for a milkman who sold bottles of milk to schools?

When Walt Disney wanted to add a duck to all his delightful creatures, he invented Donald. But how was he to get a proper voice for his new character?

One day he heard a man making duck noises on the radio and sent for him. He was a milkman, he said, but was able to spend a few minutes before the microphone every week amusing children for a while and then selling them his milk.

The milkman was tired of going his rounds with bottles, however, and jumped at Walt Disney's offer of a job at the Mickey Mouse studios, where he now is, earning a large salary by just making those funny duck noises that you hear when Donald is on the screen. When not on duty "Mr. Donald Duck" does other things around the studios, and is said to be a very happy and contented man.

Think of him next time you hear Donald Quack-Quaaaacking on the screen!

Answers to Geographical Puzzle

1. Turkey. 2. Finland. 3. Denmark. 4. China. 5. Canada. 6. Victoria.

The Swing

In the swing I can fly!
Look, my toes touch the tree:
Now I'm down,
Now I'm high,
In the swing I can fly!
There's a bird! I can see
Far below
Where the river goes splash
There's a flash
And a salmon leaps by.
Now I'm high,
Now I'm low,
Now I'm slow,
Now I'm fast:
I'm a bird
On the wing.
See me swing!
See me swing!

J. S.

Treasure Hunt in the Earth

Find hidden gem or mineral in each line

1. Was Meg older than Jo March?
2. We shall study India Monday.
3. Let's paint the top azure.
4. Hop along home now, children.
5. Make no mere game thy star.
6. Did they bring the grub yesterday?
7. It was the very gift I needed.
8. Let Omar blend the colors.
9. Please pass the vinegar, Nettie.
10. Now there is loco all over the field.

"PREP SCHOOL"

For the average boy, the threshold of a great adventure.

Probably on his own for the first time in his life, amid new surroundings, new associates and new interests, the experience is likely to prove a vital factor in the molding of his character.

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Berlin and Rome Insist They Do Not Intend to Follow Devaluation of the Franc

World Currency Centers Move To Meet Devaluation of Franc

Germany Not to Devalorize; Czechoslovakia, Italy Await Developments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 28—"Germany's currency stands firm. It will not be devalorized under any circumstances. In Germany no person holding any responsible position approves currency experiments and nothing will happen here to destroy Hitler's great reconstruction work."

Such is Germany's first official reaction to the devalorization of the French franc, as found in the statement made here yesterday by Fritz Reinhardt, under secretary in the ministry of finance, to a conference of local Brown Shirt leaders and which has been given the widest prominence in the German press this morning. Herr Reinhardt may be considered particularly as the spokesman for the National Socialist party, so that the above statement is all the more interesting in view of the cleavage which has been known long to exist between certain leading financial experts of the party and Herr Schacht, Reichsbank president, concerning the possible devaluation of the mark.

Hitherto many party leaders have strongly favored devaluation, arguing that it would considerably help export trade, whereas it was understood that Schacht and his advisers opposed mainly because devaluation would increase the burden of Germany's foreign debt. No statement has come from Schacht himself who has been away from Berlin over the week end at the economic conference at Saarbrucken.

Whatever will be Germany's ultimate currency policy the Reinhardt statement is aimed at allaying possible fears among the general population where devaluation and inflation with all their evil effects are still sharply in the public's memory.

Berlin business circles, enquiries show, consider France's new action raises hopes of further international co-operation in the wider field of world economic affairs. The World Economic Conference of 1933 failed, it is declared here, because America was not then ready for world currency stabilization. If, however, America is now ready, then the world can begin anew on an economic reconstruction campaign which has been practically untouched for three years.

Although German currency and financial experts may desire to await the effects of France's devaluation upon world conditions generally and especially upon Germany's export trade before taking any new steps, it is questioned how long the Reich can remain outside of the new currency bloc.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy appears ready to consider proposals that may be submitted to her for an international agreement to stabilize all currencies but shows no intention to devaluate the lira.

This is the Italian reaction to week-end monetary developments. All Italian bourses are closed until Wednesday, and currencies which have been devalued are not quoted. Dollar and sterling exchanges for the lira remain unaltered for those limited transactions which are permitted. It is realized, however, that a new situation has arisen, necessitating the re-examination of both present and future potential developments. The lira is still nominally linked to gold, but it has suffered an internal depreciation of about 10 per cent and a still larger one for tourist purposes. The attempt that is now being made to restore order in international economic relations is welcomed by Italy but before this country gives its contribution, the Government wants to examine the problem in its manifold aspects, political as well as economic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The devaluation of the franc was expected here, business circles declare, and further developments must be awaited before considering any possible new measures which this country may take.

Milan Hodza, prime minister, in an official statement this week end, describes the French action as not so vitally affecting Czech interests since they do not compete with French on world markets and since the Czech crown has been devalorized since 1934.

Hitherto, the Czech government has refused to consider any further devalorization though it has always maintained that should conditions for international currency agreement be created, then it would be necessary to reconsider the whole issue.

Momentarily, there is a general feeling here that those leading Czech economists who long ago demanded that the Czech crown should be linked to the sterling bloc countries have proved their case.

Geneva Pleads for Limitation of Restrictions on Imports to Aid Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 28—The Financial Committee of the League has reported to the Council that it is indispensable for the re-establishment of normal economic relations to level up prices prevailing in different countries. It considers that there should be no international conference at present but that an understanding should be limited to a small number of countries which can exercise a decisive influence on the course of events. That is precisely what has been done, and it may prove that the limited accord of France, Great Britain and the United States, to which Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and other countries adhere, will be far more fruitful than an attempt to reach unanimous conclusions in a world conference.

But it should be emphasized that in the opinion of the League, no monetary readjustment will be useful if it is not accompanied by a dimunition of restrictions on importations. That is the condition on which the Swiss and doubtless the French are counting. If there is to be a continuance of economic war then the high expectations now aroused may be disappointed.

Finally, the League organs have stressed the fact that the liberation of international commerce from the present handicap will not only restore prosperity but promote peace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A general feeling of hopefulness consequent upon the Anglo-American co-operation over the devaluation of gold currencies has been demonstrated on the stock exchange here today.

The downward price adjustment for French rentes from 20¼ to 18 when business opened was thus materially less than the equivalent of the reduction contemplated in the franc exchange parity. Kaffir share quotations, on the other hand, although buoyant, remained restrained because there is an underlying feeling here that the world may be upon the threshold of new currency developments, where the yellow metal may play a vastly less important part than in the past as a measuring rod of values.

Much importance thus attaches here to the tacit arrangement understood to have been reached which is to hitch the pound to the dollar at the traditional $4.86⅜ parity. One result that is expected is the introduction of a new technique for the Bank of England control whereby activities of the British exchange equalization fund be focussed upon the dollar instead as hitherto upon the franc. This means the bringing into effect that Anglo-American exchange solidarity which leading British authorities have long regarded as ample to control the currency vagaries of all the rest of the world put together.

Already influential voices are being raised here declaring that never again will the bad old system be restored under which an amount of money available for ordinary business purposes was liable to be increased or reduced for reasons connected with gold hoarding and irrespective of those for which purchasing power exists, namely, to provide a stable measure of value for goods and services.

This, however, is not yet subscribed to by the British Government which still agrees with the City of London in looking forward some time or other to the reenthronement of the gold which the Bank of England has been amassing so assidiously ever since 1931.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Belgian stock market opened for usual business today after financial authorities cancelled previous instructions closing the exchange. Transactions were barred, however, in French, Swiss and Dutch currencies.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Latvian Government decided today to abandon gold backing for its currency and join the bloc of nations whose monetary systems are founded on sterling.

It determined to re-establish the exchange rate of 1931 adjusting the lat at a rate of 25.22 to the pound.

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Bank of Greece today announced its decision to "adjust the drachma" to the pound sterling, instead of the franc.

The rate of exchange was fixed at between 546 and 550 drachma to the pound.

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Tewfik Aras of Turkey said today his country will not change the value of the Turkish currency, which already is aligned with sterling.

"Turkey's entire influence will be exerted to facilitate restoration of general confidence," he added. "Our slogan is that war never settles anything."

Proposed Changes in Corn Standards Are Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Proposed changes in the official corn standards for this country have been announced by the agriculture department. Officials said the changes would "tighten up regulations" on flint corn.

Under present rules which are mandatory for the entire country up to one fourth of the corn may be flint without designating it as such. The amendments would limit this amount to five per cent.

Complaints by feeders and processors that much hard flint corn was being mixed with dent caused the proposed changes, officials said. They explained that in feeding livestock and poultry, little nourishment resulted from the hard flinty corn unless it was cracked.

Maine Central Revenues Up 10.23 P. C. in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Maine Central Railroad reports a net income of $47,448 after fixed charges for August, compared with $6632 in August, 1935.

Total revenues were $90,667, or 10.23 per cent higher, with freight revenue up 12.33 per cent and passenger revenue 8.25 per cent higher. Figures for August and eight months were as follows:

	1936	1935
Aug. oper. revenue	$876,933	$886,367
Net ry. oper. income	170,092	135,072
Net income	47,448	6,632
8 months oper. revenue	7,825,400	7,571,930
Net ry. oper. income	983,018	1,063,208
Deficit after charges	383,794	94,338

Steel Operations 73 P. C. Capacity; Highest for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—There was an increase of half a point in steel operations during the past week to 73 per cent of capacity, a new high for 1936, according to the magazine Steel. Scrap prices stabilized at high levels.

Indicative of expanding requirements as the steel industry prepares to enter the final quarter, producrs of some light finished materials, especially sheets, are asking large consumers to prepare estimates of their requirements for the remainder of the year, with a view to allocating shipments, says the report.

Deliveries Difficult

"Sheet mills have been having difficulty in giving desired deliveries, and with automotive requirements expanding, the situation is not expected to become easier.

"After 12 consecutive weekly gains, Steel's scrap index held unchanged at $16.54," the magazine continued. "The temporary failure of these prices to increase is credited to the fact that the higher quotations have been bringing out larger quantities of material.

"Because of steel price increases which become effective next Thursday, considerable tonnage was added to producers' books. Especially in bar specifications was this true, requirements the last week or two having been the heaviest in some time.

"Wire producers generally are expected to announce fourth-quarter prices early this week.

"Both railroad and shipbuilding work are comparatively quiet. There is considerable talk about additional freight-car buying, but inquiries are still to be issued. The recent appointment of three or five members of the marine commission to administer the ship subsidy act is regarded as likely to facilitate ship contracts over the remainder of the year?"

Pittsburgh Operations Up

Operations in the Pittsburgh district were up 2 points to 74 per cent; Chicago, ½ to 73; eastern Pennsylvania, ½ to 46½; Wheeling, 3 to 95; Buffalo, 5 to 81; New England, 18 to 88, and Cincinnati, 8 to 84. Cleveland was down 1½ points to 80½, and other districts were unchanged.

In the same week last year the national operating rate was 51 per cent and in 1934 it was only 25 per cent.

Steel's composite of iron and steel prices is down 3 cents to $34.19. The finished index is unchanged at $53.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced 1 point to 75.4 per cent of capacity, a new high since 1930, compared with 74.4 last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations averaged 71.5 per cent of capacity, while a year ago the rate was 50.8 per cent.

Economics in Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

tion have been reduced, the consumer should be given the benefit in lower prices. Otherwise there is no economic progress—reduction in production costs as a result of mechanization and other improvements would simply buttress profiteering and bring on technological unemployment, the bugbear of so many writers on modern economic platforms.

A rise in general prices in time of depression is economically desirable when it is done properly.

Purchasing Power

A rise in general prices caused by reducing the supply of goods, as in the AAA and NRA, is improper. Why? Because it contracts the pool of community purchasing power. It may redistribute the shares taken out of that pool by farmer and urbanite. But division without multiplication is anti-progress, as urban housewives urged when they protested against the high prices due to restrictionism.

The proper way of putting up general prices is by way of increased demand and increased purchasing power by the entire community. This is the kind of price-raising that alone can be associated with the process of recovery.

Mr. Roosevelt in his "do it we will" determination has tried both ways of putting up prices.

Among his right ways I include his rejection of money reunion in London. For that action enabled him to pursue a policy of expansion.

In several respects, it is true, its benefits were negatived by such devices as the restriction program.

Take, for example, cotton. When the dollar became independent, and government spending put up general prices, the dollar fell in terms of foreign currencies. Cotton, in consequence, became cheaper to foreigners with, say, pounds or yen as their money; dearer in terms of dollars. Its export should logically have been stimulated. But, side by side with this policy, cotton was plowed under, and the reduced supply caused cotton in dollars to go up still more. What happened? We all know. Foreign markets were simply thrown away, cotton workers drifted onto the relief rolls in thousands and cotton soared to a level which was too high for both foreigners—even with the more dollars they could get for their currency—as well as Americans.

A Right Expedient

By and large, however, the unlinking of the dollar from world money was a right price-raising expedient. As such it promoted recovery. In this respect I agree with Secretary Morgenthau's defense of it, in his correspondence with Senator Vandenberg. Apposite to his statement is a recent comment of the Economist, British journal, which said:

"Monetary ease and low interest rates have been shown to be the indispensable conditions of recovery in a world where sweeping reductions of costs are in practice impossible."

Read "currency independence" as a synonym for "monetary ease." France, where the opposite policy has ruled, is witness to the correctness of the Economist's observation. Hereunder are the percentage changes in industrial production (as good an index of recovery as any) in the United States, the United Kingdom and France in the three years February, 1933, to February of 1936.

	%
U. S.	+49.2
U. K.	+35.2
France	—3.9

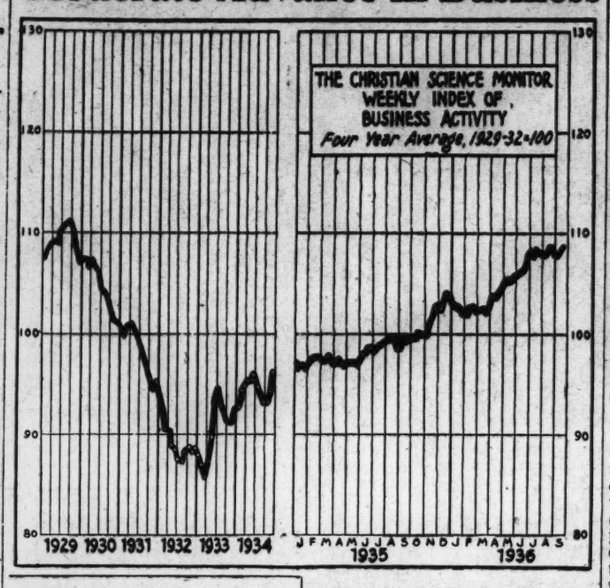
Money Co-operation

But the necessity for monetary independence is now over. The American crisis is passed. In such circumstances monetary isloation becomes a positive bar to continued recovery. This will be apparent when we think of the world in terms of a huge market. To it each nation brings the goods that each produces either cheapest or best. Wealth income, living standards, purchasing power—all depend upon that exchange. If it is impeded, people will be that much worse off, as is obvious if we think of the 48 states each behind barbed wire entanglements.

The impediments to this exchange system have become so many and so varied as to require almost a new apparatus of learning for the student of international trade. One of these impediments is the lack of any certain relation among the currencies of the world when those currencies are independent. Think of currencies as counters. When currencies are changeable at the whim of the individual player, then the game becomes a scramble, provocative more of bad tempers than of healthy competition. It is a game of beggar-my-neighbor—one that all nations can play, till the last state would be worse than the first.

Thus self-interest is served by monetary co-operation instead of monetary independence—by the unclogging of the world market place. To this end the new currency understanding is a notable contribution.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Moderate Advance in Business


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Four Year Average, 1929-32=100
130
120
110
100
90
80
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1935
1936

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced to 108.6 (prel.) on Sept. 19 from 108.3 on Sept. 12, and compared with 99.4 on Sept. 21, 1935.

A substantial advance in the adjusted data for electricity produced more than offset declines in the adjusted indexes for the other two components of the index, miscellaneous freight car loadings and bank debits outside New York City.

The rise in electric power output to another record-breaking peak was reflected in an increase in consumption in all the major geographic regions. Manufacturers of heavy power and light equipment, as a consequence, are looking forward to a broad expansion in that field. Two concerns, General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, are said to be somewhat concerned over the possibility of a rush of machinery orders developing which could not be taken care of promptly.

The current power production figure is not far below the point at which, those in the industry maintain, the supply factor must be considered. While extension of facilities within the industry this year has been some 30 per cent above last year, a large portion of it has been for distribution and rural extensions. What little has been put into new power plants has been done by those companies that have already felt the strain of increased demand.

The steel industry, for which the rate of output was estimated at the year's high of 73½ per cent, is likewise approaching present capacity limits. The Iron Age reports that there has been a fresh wave of heavy buying of steel products and that further production gains are likely to be limited by capacity at the mills rather than by the volume of incoming business. Because so many plants were permitted to deteriorate during the years of the depression, present actual capacity is believed to be considerably below theoretical capacity.

Retail trade has been well maintained at a high level of activity and sales totals, Dun & Bradstreet report, have been uniformly satisfactory despite unseasonably warm weather in some localities. "The volume of business done by hotels, restaurants and theaters," states their review, "especially sensitive to the spending mood of the consumer, indicated that spending was proceeding at a more rapid pace than a year ago, with no unevenness to foretell any immediate slackening."

The season's low in automobile production has been passed, according to the report of one of the leading estimaters of motor output. Five more plants are said to be engaged in assembling 1937 models. Within several weeks output will probably be stepped up sharply and indications are that production in the final quarter of the year will, on the average, exceed 75,000 cars a week.

From the New England district comes the report that the shoe business is booming. Hide and leather prices are holding firm. Cotton textile mills are especially active with the outlook favorable. The wool market in Boston continues quiet but generally firm.

The stock market after comparatively steady trading during the week, rose vigorously Saturday on the announcement of the French plans for devaluation. While foreign bonds broke sharply on the news, other bonds continued to rise.

Wholesale commodity prices declined fractionally during the week ended September 19, but since the middle of August they have shown little change.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Sept. 19,* 1936	Sept. 12, 1936	Sept. 21, 1935
Combined index	108.6	108.3	99.4
Bk debits outside NYC	96.1	96.4	93.9
Elec power prod	131.3	129.3	111.5
Car loadings, misc	98.4	99.1	92.6

*Preliminary.

Commodity Prices, Off Slightly In Week, Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended Sept. 19, but are 0.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last September, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The fractional decline brought the all-commodity index to 81.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined during the week. Farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods advanced. Metals and metal products and chemicals and drugs remained unchanged.

Prices of raw materials rose 0.4 per cent and are 0.4 per cent higher than a month ago. The index for semimanufactured commodities advanced 0.1 per cent to a point 0.8 per cent above the corresponding week of August. The level for finished products, on the other hand, declined 0.2 per cent and is 0.4 per cent below the corresponding week of last month.

The index for all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) declined 0.1 per cent. It is 0.1 per cent below a month ago and 0.2 per cent below a year ago. All commodities other than farm products and processed foods (industrial) remained at 79.6 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with a month ago, industrial commodity prices are 0.1 per cent lower, but when compared with a year ago they are 1.8 per cent higher.

The following table shows index numbers (1926 equals 100.0) for the main groups of commodities for selected dates:

	Sept. 19, 1936	Sept. 12, 1936	Sept. 21, 1935	Sept. 22, 1934
All commodities	81.4	81.5	81.0	77.5
Farm products	84.8	84.6	81.3	73.6
Foods	83.1	83.5	86.3	76.7
Hides and leather products	95.4	95.0	91.8	84.9
Textile products	70.5	70.3	71.3	70.6
Fuel and lighting materials	76.9	77.0	74.8	75.5
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.9	86.3	85.7
Building materials	87.0	86.8	86.3	85.4
Chemicals and drugs	81.5	81.5	79.9	76.8
Housefurnishing goods	83.1	82.8	81.7	83.1
Miscellaneous	71.9	71.3	67.0	70.4
Raw materials	82.1	81.8	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	76.2	76.1	*	*
Finished products	83.2	82.4	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.8	80.9	78.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.6	79.6	76.3	78.4

*Not computed.

Gay Finds Peril In Restrictions On Stock Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, declared in his annual report that through restrictions imposed by governmental bodies, the exchange as a market, "has suffered impairment in its functional characteristics.

"As a result of new regulations," the exchange's president said, "of the reluctance of large traders to make market commitments, and of the restrictive effects of the high stock transfer and capital gains taxes, comparative share volume not only fell away but the quality of the market also was affected unfavorably.

Trading Thins Out

"In other words, the market became thin and illiquid and presented real problems to those purchasers who wished to acquire or those sellers who wished to dispose of stocks in quantity. While complete statistical proof of market quality probably may never be obtained, still inspection of certain phenomena is enlightening. In short, it was discovered that the spreads between bids and offers were widened to an appreciable extent during the late year, and that the books of specialists no longer carried limit orders in amounts sufficient to provide normal market support or supply."

Mr. Gay's discussion of liquidity again emphasized the difference of opinion on this subject between officials of the Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission. In its report to Congress on the segregation of broker-dealer functions last June the commission warned that stock market liquidity should not be allowed to become a "fetish."

"To throw some light on the increase in spreads between bids and offers," Mr. Gay continued, in discussing the thinness of recent markets, "a study was made of the closing quotations for the 200 stocks which in 1935 contributed most to annual volume."

"While it is not intended to indicate that this single test furnishes conclusive proof, the fact seems to be established that in a year the average spread for 200 stocks was widened from a little more than one fourth to considerable more than one third. And the number of spreads of one eighth decreased by 33⅓ per cent during the year, as the number of spreads at three eighths and more increased appreciably."

Market Suffers

Considering the ratio of total annual transactions on the Exchange to the number of shares listed, Mr. Gay said it was apparent that the Exchange's comparative business in shares was less in 1934 and 1935 than in 1932.

"Generally in the past, through the year 1933," he said, "reasonable harmony prevailed between Stock Exchange share turnover and the pace of business, in that they usually rose and fell together. But, subsequent to 1933, as the index numbers reveal, comparative share turnover at first declined as business improved sharply; and of late share turnover attained but 52 per cent of its 'normal' as the Reserve Board's business index registered in the 'normal' zone. The conclusion drawn from these facts is that, through restrictions, the market has suffered impairment in its functional characteristics."

Commenting upon taxation, Mr. Gay condemned the capital gains tax on the ground that it was not paid by those at whom it was aimed; that its gross yield was comparatively small; that option of payment was in the choice of the potential taxpayer; that the tax was not certain in its incidence, and that the tax was not general in its applicability and operation.

Soviet to Ship Coal To Dominion Again

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—A two-way trade between Canada and Russia worth $2,000,000 to each country is envisioned by departmental officials following the announcement of W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the Soviet will resume shipment of anthracite coal to Canada.

Coal importation is limited to 250,000 metric tons yearly. At the time Canada established the embargo in 1931, annual imports of Russian anthracite had reached 284,000 tons and the coal was popular as a fuel in certain parts of Canada.

With Russian anthracite coming in to the value of approximately $2,000,000 a year, it was felt here that Canadian products would move to Russia in relative quantities. Informed sources expected a market in Russia for dairy cows, horses, and metals in particular.

Masonite Corp. to Help Reforest Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A gigantic project of reforestation of Mississippi woodlands has been undertaken by the Masonite Corporation, manufacturers of pressed wood products, Ben Alexander, president of the corporation, announced.

In co-operation with the State of Mississippi, the corporation is directing the work of reforesting more than 1,000,000 acres adjacent to their plant in Laurel, Mississippi. The program under way provides for the planting of approximately 300,000 new trees per year, the education of 300 timberland owners in forest management and education throughout the community in forest fire fighting and fire prevention.

An agreement between the corporation and the Mississippi Forestry Commission, of which Governor Hugh L. White is chairman, provides that the State will pay one third the cost of the project, the other two thirds being assumed by the corporation.

Colorado Iron & Fuel Half-Year Net $891,559

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting for the predecessor company, Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. disclosed net income of $891,559 for the six months ended June 30 after interest, depreciation, depletion and provision for normal federal income tax, but before surtax on undistributed profits. No comparisons were available.

Sales and operating revenues for the six months totaled $12,810,085. Current assets as of July 1 were $12,446,191, including $5,451,005 cash. Current liabilities were $3,239,023.

The present Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. became operative July 1, taking over assets and business of the predecessor concern of the same name following receivership and reorganization.

Old Pound-Dollar Parity Seen; Moscow Denies 'Attack' Theory

Washington Sees Political Implications in New Deal Support of Pound

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The ultimate relationship between the British pound and the American dollar under the new currency stabilization agreement became the subject of general speculation here as observers sought to estimate the significance of the series of dramatic week-end developments.

In the old pre-devaluation days the two key world currencies had a relative value of about $4.86 to the pound. During recent months the relationship has been held at roughly $5 to the pound. Observers had assumed until today that the intent probably was to stabilize at approximately that figure, but elements in the present situation point to the possibility of intended stabilization at the old parity.

Position of Pound

Most significant of these is the apparent failure of London to follow up the U. S. Treasury prompt defense of the pound on Saturday when the exchange opened in London this morning. It is apparently being held at around $4.95, but it is not being boosted back to the $5 point from which it tumbled so rapidly Saturday morning when the Russian state bank put £1,000,000 on the New York exchange and the price dropped 11 points.

This, it is felt here, may indicate a tendency to work the dollar and pound gradually back into their old relationship of $4.86, although there is as yet no official hint as to whether this may be the intention.

Meanwhile the Russian action appeared in the light of after events to have perhaps more political than financial import.

Treasury officials here declined to make any additions to or retractions from Saturday's expressions of suspicion and disapproval of the Russian action. The Russian explanation that the offering of the £1,000,000 was a routine operation which had been ordered on Friday before Moscow had any knowledge of the Anglo-American-French stabilization agreement obviously did not change the personal attitude in official quarters, which continued to be one of suspicion of the Russian motives.

It was privately held that the 11-point drop in the pound speaks for itself louder than do Russian explanations.

Russian Motives

Whatever the Russian motives may have been—and apparently they will remain a subject of controversy for some time—one aspect of the development is clear. The Roosevelt administration, by accident or design, was provided with an opportunity to exhibit a repugnance for something Russian. And the opportunity was embraced with all possible speed in view of the recent attempts of the opposition press and some Republican speakers to create the impression that Roosevelt forces are tacitly accepting Communist support.

The effect is unmistakable. The public is treated to the spectacle of the Roosevelt administration moving dramatically to forestall what was allegedly a Russian raid on the new stabilization agreement. And the move is accompanied by a sharp tongue lashing for the Russians by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The new deal is portrayed at sharp odds with Moscow.

At the same time Roosevelt forces are associating themselves with a world currency stabilization movement, thereby doing one of the things they have been most criticized in conservative circles for not doing for the past three years.

Soviet State Bank Says Sale of Sterling Was Ordinary Operation

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Monday) (AP)—The Soviet State Bank declared early today that the statement of United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that Russia was trying to weaken the value of the pound sterling was "absolutely without foundation and an absurd invention."

A communiqué issued by the State Bank declared that Mr. Morgenthau's announcement "appears to be an unfounded anti-Soviet attack, based not upon an effort to defend foreign exchange but on some other aims."

(Mr. Morgenthau declared Saturday that the Russian State Bank had moved to drive down the price of the pound sterling by ordering the sale of 1,000,000 pounds sterling "at any price." This move, he asserted, sent the price of the pound from $5.02 to $4.91. The Secretary said that he bought the Russians' sterling with money from the United States Treasury's stabilization fund, offsetting the effect of the Russian move.)

Calls It "Nonsensical"

The State Bank's communiqué said:

"A dispatch from Washington says Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told the press that the State Bank of the U. S. S. R., presumably striving to weaken the course of the pound, offered 1,000,000 sterling in the market at any price and that only his interference through the purchase of these pounds with the stabilization fund prevented the success of the State Bank's scheme.

"The State Bank declares Morgenthau's declaration about the desire of the State Bank to decrease the course of sterling is without foundation and a nonsensical invention.

"Morgenthau gave as the reason for his action an ordinary banking operation of the State Bank through the Chase Bank of New York."

Business Transaction

The Soviet, the communiqué asserted, owed a Swedish firm, Asea, $6,890,700 and had to make a payment at Stockholm. In order to do so, the State Bank ordered the Chase Bank in New York to remit that amount of dollars to Stockholm, the announcement said.

At the same time, the communiqué continued, the State Bank ordered the Chase Bank to sell $1,000,000 in order to replenish its dollar account in New York.

"The State Bank specifically instructed the Chase Bank in a telegram Sept. 25 to sell at the best price obtainable," the communiqué stated.

"It is more than strange that Morgenthau could see in this ordinary banking transaction a reason for his declaration about the threat to world currencies' equilibrium and the value of the pound.

"Therefore it is obvious that the statement of Morgenthau about the State Bank is without foundation and appears to be an undignified anti-Soviet attack, which is not based on defense of international currency equilibrium and the value of sterling but had some other aims."

Retail Advertising Up 9.7 P. C. Over 1935

CHICAGO (AP)—Advertising Age reports that the volume of retail advertising placed in the newspapers by the merchants of 67 major cities was 9.7 per cent greater for the week ended Sept. 19 than for the corresponding week of 1935.

For the week, the total was 20,003,237 lines. For the first 38 weeks of the year, the total linage of 631,326,367 was 5.8 per cent greater than the total for the same period in 1935.

Chicago Wholesalers Busy During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago wholesalers had a busy time last week as heavy commitments by the larger department stores of the country poured in to assure the stores of adequate holiday supplies and also to bring their stocks . . fall and winter merchandise up to proper levels, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retailers also were kept hustling with the sudden cool spell making heavy demands on their shelves. General business was well ahead of the levels of the same week a year previous.

One factor that appears to be aiding Chicago business in general is the heavy attendance at conventions being held here. Heavy hotel occupancy and other collateral business is profiting from the increased attendance at those gatherings and the tendency of delegates and other visitors to be more liberal in their expenditures.

Industrially, Chicago is still on the upgrade. Public utilities and transportation sytems all report a good average business.

New Greek Banknotes Are Welcomed by Greek Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A new series of Greek banknotes has been put into circulation. They are welcomed by the Greek people as an improvement over the previous ones. The new notes have been printed by the Bank of France.

The selection of the figures on the banknotes has been made in such a way as to give the daily life of the Greek people in agriculture, industry, commerce, and navigation, in conjunction with characters and ornaments derived from antique Greek art. The intricacy of the designs is regarded as a deterrent to attempts at forgery as well as a pleasure to the eye.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 190
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 2, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1936.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, September 22, 1936.

BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH and HAMILTON
"Insurance of Every Description"
80 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HUBbard 3100

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 1

EATON & HOWARD MANAGEMENT FUND
A-1
Prospectus Upon Request
Managed by
Eaton & Howard
Incorporated
Investment Managers
Boston
Cass Federal Bldg. Boston — Russ Building San Francisco

Glaring Weaknesses Show In Harvard's Rehearsal

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An informal football game in the Harvard Stadium Saturday served as a sort of dress rehearsal for the Crimson gridiron prospects for 1936. Coach Dick Harlow seemed satisfied that the workout would eliminate many of the opening game mistakes.

By no stretch of imagination can Harvard be rated a potential championship team this year. The material averages well but glaring weaknesses hardly can be overcome in time to cope with the "big-time" schedule ahead.

The loss of Capt.-elect Emile Dubiel at end, Fran Maser at tackle, Joe Kennedy at end, George Blackwood, Don Jackson and Leo Ecker, backs, through ineligibility and injury, are not handicaps easily overcome. Graduation took Shaun Kelly and Bob Knapp, ends; Bill Prout and Wilton Burton, tackles; Sam Greeley and Francis Foley center; and Johnny Adzigian and Fred Moseley, backs.

Plenty of Tackles

With Al Kevorkian, 200-pounder from Newton, and Capt. Jim Gaffney, 190-pounder from Danvers, at tackle, along with Graham Spring, 209; Mike Adlis, 215; Bob Watson, 190, John Cabitor, 190; Bob Barkin, 200; Ken Booth, 195; Hartman Schmidt, 200, and other prospects the tackle situation seems well founded. Captain Gaffney was regular guard last year and Kevorkian was ineligible. Spring and Watson saw much action and Adlis has improved.

The transfer of Gaffney from guard did not cripple that position for Charlie Kessler and Joe Nee are two heavy youngsters with speed and experience, closely pressed by Russ Allen and George Klein, 180-pound guards. Klein is a transfer from University of Wisconsin.

Center is one of the weak spots. Bob Jones, veteran, is sturdy and stable, lacking only the flare for the spectacular. He weighs 175 and Jim Fearon, from Hong Kong, 180, is a capable alternate, but being a sophomore, has much to learn by way of experience. Dick Hedblom, brother of the veteran back, and Jim Hallett, are being groomed. Hedblom is a sophomore.

Ends Crippled

At the spring practice the end situation looked great until the loss of Dubiel and Joe Kennedy came along. Now the ends look pretty good but need game experience with Gibby Winter the only veteran. New men are Don Daughters, sophomore, who is a brother of the Daughters who played for Holy Cross; Pete Knapp, brother of Bob Knapp of the Crimson squad last year; Ben Smith, heavy youngster up from the freshman team with Daughters; Phil Staples, senior who is coming fast, and Bob Green, sophomore. Weight and speed on this squad, but little experience.

Again Harvard is faced with finding a smart signal caller and right now it looks like George Hedblom, veteran, will take the job. The whole backfield is one of makeshift affair. A far search is being made for blocking backs and the inter-squad scrimmage Saturday looked like the coaches have much to do yet.

There are backs to spare without an all-eastern star in sight. Vernon Struck, fullback; George Roberts, Bob Stuart, George Ford, Arthur Oakes and Chief Boston, halfbacks, present a mixture of veteran and youngster, all possessing qualities out from which stardom springs. Struck, Roberts, Ford and Oakes have experience; Stuart, 150-pound speedster, and bulky Boston are new luminaries.

Pleasing Problem

With Struck, Bill Watt and Charlie Houghton doing well at full and Mal McTernen, a veteran who never reached the heights, now beginning to bloom in no uncertain terms and particularly brilliant Saturday, Harlow has a rather pleasing problem—that of using him somewhere in the backfield. He punts, defends and blocks well.

Another newcomer to backfield play is the rugged sophomore, Cliff Wilson, who captained and centered the freshman team. Wilson is a power backing up the line and on the way to provide Harvard with a real savage blocking back. Hedblom, light and fast, will rate a place along with another veteran, Tommy Bilodeau, who threatens to break into headlines as a triple threat. He can pass, kick and run.

Other backs needing time to prove themselves are Don Prouty, Dave Shean, Fred Jerome, Fran Harding, Al Colwell, Bob Burnett and Traff Hicks Jr. If ever this team should begin to click, many of these backs are really "going to town." There are weight, speed and ability hidden and Harlow is working furiously to bring them to light.

On paper the Crimson hardly figure to win more than three games—Amherst, Brown and Virginia; but if these potentialities burst into the open, Harvard will cause more than one upset this season. The schedule:

Oct. 3—Amherst; 10—Brown; 17—Army; 24—Dartmouth; 31—Princeton.
Nov. 7—Virginia; 14—Navy; 21—Yale at New Haven.

Cubs Tie Cards By Beating Dean In Final Game

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The unusual angle of a first-division tie in both major leagues was created over the past week end, as the curtain fell on the 1936 baseball races.

By winning a doubleheader from the Browns on Saturday and although kept idle when it rained in Chicago yesterday, the White Sox jumped into a last-minute tie with the Senators for third place in the American League standing. The Washington club has annexed one more victory than Chicago, but has also lost one more.

Cubs Tie Cardinals

In the National League, the Cubs, 1935 champions, defeated Dizzy Dean and the Cardinals at Sportsman's Park yesterday and gained a tie for second place. The setback cost the Cards about $10,000.

The big baseball news of the past week, of course, was the clinching of the pennant by the Giants in Boston on Thursday. Hal Schumacher won the first game of a doubleheader in 10 innings, outlasting Danny MacFayden in a great mound duel.

Glancing over the averages for the past seven days, a stranger would be surprised to learn that the Giants are taking part in the World Series which begins at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday. The New Yorkers had the poorest record for the week, winning only three of their eight engagements against the Phillies, Bees and Dodgers. They made more errors than any other senior circuit team, 10, and yielded 45 runs to their opponents. The new champs piled up 84 hits during the eight games, but scored only 24 runs.

At the top of the National League averages were the Brooklyn Dodgers with five victories and three defeats. A combination of hard hitting—they made 96 safeties—and effective pitching put the Brooklynites at the head of the list.

The Phillies and Cards each accounted for four triumphs and three defeats.

Senators Win Four

The Senators walked off with honors in the American League, capturing four of their five games. Sensational pitching put them out in front, only 13 runs being scored by opposing players through five contests.

Although the averages are still unofficial, it is believed that Luke Appling of the White Sox is the first shortstop to win the American League batting crown. At the conclusion of yesterday's games, Luke's mark stood at .388 and his closest rival was Earl Averill of the Indians with .378. It seems inconceivable that the official league averages could change this situation more than one or two points, if at all.

For the third time in his career with the Pirates, Paul Waner has won the National League batting championship. He captured it first in 1927 and again in 1934. He took it this year with an unofficial .373 figure. Babe Phelps of Brooklyn, his nearest rival, finished at .367. Phelps might have caught Waner over the week end, but hit safely only twice in 10 trips to the plate. The Pirate outfielder collected three out of eight on the two final days.

Bruins Spring Trip

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Sept. 28 (AP)—Itinerary of the Montreal Maroons and the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey league who plan a pre-season tour of the maritime provinces, was announced today as follows: Saint John, Oct. 26 and Oct. 28; Moncton, Oct. 29; Halifax, Oct. 31 and Nov. 2; and Moncton, Nov. 4.

Changes in Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the last week totaled 77 compared with 84 in the preceding week, Standard Statistics Company reports. Unfavorable changes numbered two, the same as the week before.

Germany Beats Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 28 (AP)—Germany defeated Czechoslovakia, 2 to 1, in an international soccer football match here yesterday.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Boston Traditions
Always Good Food at Pie Alley—
In 1630—COLE'S INN
America's First Public Eating House
Since 1882—Thompson's Spa
Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Nardini's
ALWAYS OPEN
6 NORTH MAIN STREET
No Liquor Sold or Served

NEWPORT, R. I.

LA FORGE TEA ROOM
Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

Amusements

BOSTON

LAST WEEK
Greatest Love Story Ever Told!
SHEARER HOWARD
Romeo and Juliet
Only Boston Engagement This Year
COLONIAL
Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
MATS. 50c, 75c A few at 1.00
EVES. 50c to $1.50 plus tax

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS Beginning TONIGHT, 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JANE COWL in FIRST LADY
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

Champions of the Americas

Wide World

The Argentine Pony Polo Team of 1936
(Left to Right)—Manuel Andrada, Andres Gazotti, Roberto Cavanagh and Luis Duggan

Argentine Pony Polo Team Wins Cup of the Americas

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 28—For the first time in the present polo generation the United States has lost an international series in the game. Way back in 1914, before the World War, Great Britain defeated America in the Westchester Cup series, but since that time, every international match has been settled in favor of the American riders and ponies.

On Saturday, however, a bunch of ponies from the pampas of the Argentine, aided and abetted by their riders, scored a second-straight victory in the series at International Field, Meadow Brook, for the cup of the Americas, 8 to 4, a slightly less margin than on the preceding Sunday, when they swamped United States, 21 to 9, the non-playing captain, who was largely responsible for the training of the real heroes of the affair, with his players, Luis Duggan, Ricardo Cavanagh, Andres Gazzotti, and Manuel Andrada, will take the cup back to Buenos Aires, from which the American team brought it after the first of the series. The ponies, however, may remain, as most of them will be sold next week, for what promises to be the highest prices ever paid for pampas-bred horses, judging from the comments of the experts.

Ponies Turn the Tide

The part played by speedy ponies in the game was never better illustrated than on Saturday. Again and again, Pete Bostwick, the spearpoint of the American attack, would get away with the ball for a run, only to be overtaken by one of the Argentine riders, notably big Manuel Andrada, and his attack diverted by over haste, or blocked altogether. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., was also so hampered by his inability to outride the Gauchos, that his usual effective drives failed to reach his forwards, Bostwick and Gerald Balding.

Whether a stronger group of players for the United States, including Eric Pedley and others of the team which defended the Westchester Cup at Hurlingham last summer, could have brought about a different result was the main topic of the experts after the game; but the general opinion was that even these would have been at a disadvantage, on account of the great speed and skill of the invaders' ponies. The men might be better, but the ponies could not be matched by the defenders of the cup, was the general verdict.

In sharp contrast to the first game, when the invaders did not hit their full stride until the last half, the Argentines led all the way on Saturday. Before half a minute of play had elapsed, Gazzotti drew out from the scrimmage, and a pass to Duggan gave the latter the first goal. A minute later, Cavanagh broke past Whitney, out of a scrimmage, and scored once more. The Americans then launched their hardest attack, and after several tries had been spoiled by haste, under the Argentine harrying, Balding passed to Bostwick, and the latter scored near the end of the chukker.

Andrada foiled every American attack in the second, and near the end, followed up Gazzotti's dash to score on a long wallop. A dash by Duggan resulted in the lone goal of the third, and a perfect carpet combination, Cavanagh, Duggan and Gazzotti participating, added another early in the fourth, making the scere 5 to 1. But another Argentine dash was turned by Hitchcock, and Bostwick got away too fast for Andrada to overtake him, and scored the second goal for the home team. This ended the scoring in the first half, in spite of desperate attacks by Hitchcock, which Andrada foiled with help from Gazzotti, who devoted his attention to the 10-goal American star practically all the time.

Hitchcock Shines

Hitchcock was at the top of his game at the start of the fifth chukker, while the Argentines found more difficulty in handling the power attack of the defenders. Several fouls were called against them, but Andrada stopped the free shots repeatedly, until finally a combination of Balding to Hitchcock gave the latter a long hit that scored, bringing the score to 3-5.

Now the Argentines began once more to dominate the play just as they had in the first game, and though Duggan was not shooting as well as before, he managed to add another, on a pass from Cavanagh, and the latter did the same, following a long wallop by Andrada.

This ended the scoring for a while, and not until late in the final chukker were there any more goals, as the American defense held better than at any time inthe series, and open play with long driving prevailed for the most part. Late in the final chukker, an Argentine foul gave Hitchcock a chance for a long free wallop, for a goal, but Andrada replied with one of even greater power, setting it up for Gazzotti for the final score, leaving his team victorious by a margin of 8-4 when the final bell rang. The summary:

Argentine	United States
No. 1—Luis Duggan	G. H. Bostwick
2—Roberto Cavanagh	Gerald Balding
3—Andres Gazzotti	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Manuel Andrada	J. H. Whitney

Score—Argentina 8, United States 4. Goals—Duggan, Cavanagh 3, Gazzotti 2, for Argentina; Bostwick 2, Hitchcock 2, for United States. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Steward B. Iglehart and Diego Cavanagh. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Major-League Leaders

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The 1936 batting championships go to Luke Appling of the White Sox and Paul Waner of the Pirates, on the basis of unofficial figures, but despite losing those prizes, the Yankees and Cardinals just about stole the show in individual performances for the season.

Appling became the first shortstop in Amercan League history to win the hitting crown when final computation, subject to possible revisions before they become official, gave him a .388 average to .378 for Earl Averill of Cleveland. Waner, regaining the honors he won in 1934, wound up with an unofficial .373, compared to .367 for Babe Phelps of Brooklyn.

Final major-league league leaders:

American League

Batting—Appling, White Sox, .388; Averill, Indians, .378.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 167; Clift, Browns, 145.

Runs Batted In—Trosky, Indians, 163; Gehrig, Yankees, 152.

Hits—Averill, Indians, 232; Gehringer, Tigers, 225.

Doubles—Gehringer, Tigers, 58; Walker, Tigers, 55.

Triples—Averill, Indians; Di Maggio and Rolfe, Yankees, 15.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 49; Trosky, Indians, 42.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 36; Powell, Yankees, 26.

Pitching—Hadley, Yankees, 14-4; Malone, Yankees, 12-4.

National League

Batting—P. Waner, Pirates, .373; Phelps, Dodgers, .367.

Runs—Vaughan, Pirates, 122; J. Martin, Cardinals, 121.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 139; Ott, Giants, 134.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 223; P. Waner, Pirates, 218.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 64; Herman, Cubs, 57.

Triples — Medwick, Cardinals; Camilli, Phillies, and Goodman, Reds, 13.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 33; Camilli, Phillies, 28.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 22; S. Martin, Cardinals and Galan, Cubs, 17.

Pitching—Hubbell, Giants, 26-6; Lucas, Pirates, 15-4.

National Hockey League Will Open In Toronto Rink

MONTREAL, Sept. 28 (AP)—The governors of the National Hockey League failed to reach a decision on the dispute between the Boston Bruins and New York Americans over the ownership of two players Saturday. They succeeded, however, in clearing up the major part of their business, which was arranging the schedule for the 1936-37 season.

The schedule, adopted subject to possible minor revisions, will open Nov. 5 when the Detroit Red Wings, winners of the Stanley Cup last spring, play at Toronto and the Chicago Black Hawks play host to the Americans.

The complete schedule will not be released for about 10 days, according to League President Frank Calder, but the following opening dates were announced: Nov. 7—Boston at Montreal Canadiens; Nov. 8—New York Rangers at Detroit; Nov. 10—Rangers at Montreal Maroons; Nov. 12—Chicago at New York Americans, and Nov. 15—Canadiens at Boston.

Ken Strong's Eleven Opens With Victory

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	For	Agst.	P.C.
New York	1	0	13	6	1.000
Boston	1	0	14	3	1.000
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	.000
Syracuse	0	2	9	27	.000

Result Sept. 27
New York Yankees 13, Syracuse Braves 6.

Some 5000 turned out to view the debut of the New York Yankees, who, headed by Ken Strong, defeated the Syracuse Braves at Randall's Island yesterday, 13 to 6. It was the second defeat for the Syracuse club. Charlie Siegel, former N. Y. U. player, featured the New York scoring with a touchdown, and then he passed to Al Rose, former Green Bay Packer, for another touchdown. Floyd Hein carried the ball over for Syracuse on a batted pass. The individual scoring:

	T	PA	FG	Pts
Blanchard, Boston	2	0	0	12
Siegel, New York	1	0	0	6
Rose, New York	1	0	0	6
Mein, Syracuse	1	0	0	6
Irwin, Syracuse	0	0	1	3
Soar, Boston	0	2	0	2
Strong, New York	0	1	0	1

Geniawicz to Captain Dartmouth Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 28—Anthony Geniawicz of Lynn, Mass. has been elected to captain the Dartmouth track team for the coming season. For the past two years he has been the winner of the indoor and outdoor IC4A championship in the shotput.

He obtained his high school training at Lynn Classical and also attended Clark School, where he won interscholastic titles, capped by the all-America-all-scholastic title in both the shotput and discus.

Volmari Isohollo Breaks World's Record

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 28 (AP)—Volmari Isohollo, twice Olympic steeplechase champion, shattered Paavo Nurmi's world's record for 15,000 meters yesterday by covering the distance in 46m. 45.4s., in a special race.

He defeated Ilmari Halminen and the Argentine, Juan Zabala, in that order.

His time took 4.2s. off the mark Nurmi set at Berlin in 1928.

Lynn, Mass., Nine Wins

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Fraser All-Stars of Lynn, Mass., defeated the Stewart O'Donnell Club of Trenton, N. J., 9 to 5, yesterday to win the American baseball congress' national tournament. The winner will make a three weeks' tour of Mexico, meeting amateur teams. The Trenton team met the All-Stars yesterday afternoon after defeating the P. J. Schweitzer team of Elizabeth, N. J., in a morning game. The All-Stars drew a bye in the final round. Callahan and McDonald hurled for the winners, while Birchenough was on the mound for Trenton. The tournament started here Sept. 19 with 18 teams, winners of sectional meets, entered.

Creel Wins Left-Handed Title

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—The dogged determination of a "week-end golfer" failed to match the machine-like skill of seasoned Howard Creel of Pueblo, Colo., and Fighting Fred Evans of St. Louis went down to a 6-to-4 defeat yesterday in the final match of the first national left-handers' tournament. To Creel, the victory and possession of the Richard H. Waltke Trophy meant national recognition of his long-held reputation as the leading southpaw player of the country. He marched through the tournament, which began Monday when he won the 36-hole medal with 141, as easily as his overwhelming choice as the favorite had indicated.

Celtics Lead in Soccer

IRVINGTON, N. J., Sept. 28 (AP)—St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn took the lead in the national group of the American Soccer League yesterday by defeating the Newark Germans, 2-1, at the Ollemar stadium. The winning goal was scored in the final minute of play by Michaels on a rebound after Cengia, German goalie, had cleared a hard shot by Aitken.

National Pro Football

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	30	13	1.000
Boston	2	0	1	40	16	.667
Philadelphia	1	0	2	13	52	.333
New York	0	0	2	14	20	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	2	9	24	.000

Western Division

Chicago Bears	2	0	0	47	3	1.000
Green Bay	1	0	1	13	37	.500
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Chicago Cards	0	0	1	7	10	.000

Results Sept. 27
Boston 14, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 10, New York 7.
Bears 17, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago Cardinals at Detroit (postponed).

Two Positions in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 28—In 10 years Frank "Wick" Wickhorst, line coach at the University of California, has held only two jobs. After leaving Navy in 1926, where he captained the national championship Middie eleven and was all-America tackle, Wickhorst went to Iowa as line coach. Leaving there in 1931, he has been at California ever since.

Miss Marble and Perry Defeated on the Coast

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—J. Donald Budge of America defeated his famous rival, Fred J. Perry of England, yesterday 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, to win the men's singles championship of the tenth annual Pacific Southwest tennis tournament.

In a dramatic upset Alice Marble of Los Angeles, national women's singles champion, went down to defeat before the powerful stroking of slender Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, sixth ranking woman player in the country, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, in the finals of the women's event.

Miss Jacobs Victor

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 28 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., star, defeated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, in the semi-finals of the women's singles in the Atlantic City tennis tournament today.

Pittsburgh Out Front in Drive For Grid Honors

First game mistakes are being pointed out to eastern college football youngsters today. The past week end saw the major portion of elevens engage in their opening encounters and regardless of victory or defeat, coaches are reviewing with diagrams, pictures and words the early season blunders. Few such faults resulted in eastern upsets, but emphasis warns that repetition later will be costly and intolerable.

That famous quest for the rank of undefeated found one eastern favorite already eliminated. Andy Kerr's Red Raiders of Colgate dropped out of consideration almost before the season started. The sophomore material of promise played well against the Blue Devils of Duke, at Durham, N. C., but were unable to execute the intricate timing of Kerr's fancy offense sufficiently to cross Duke's goal-line, and the Blue Devils delighted a "home-coming day" crowd of 26,000 by a 6-to-0 victory.

The Duke score came in the third quarter on the end of a 66-yard march. At all other times the Red Raiders' forward wall proved stubborn when endangered by the home forces. The Southern Conference champions outplayed the eastern invaders most of the afternoon. Both teams revealed strength at hand and promise of a good season ahead.

Panthers Show Power

Pittsburgh's Panthers, potentially the front runner for mythical eastern honors, opened a power valve to smother a bewildered Ohio Wesleyan eleven by the discouraging score of 53 to 0. Discouraging to the Bishops and due warning to the remaining opponents billed to try conclusions with Doc Sutherland's 1936 powerhouse. With Ohio State, Notre Dame, Fordham and Nebraska in the immediate offing, the Panthers will need their power.

Holy Cross, another of the eastern elevens of prominence, rolled up a 45-to-0 margin against poor little Bates. The early game mistakes of the Crusaders were too many and the opposition too weak to give much line on Coach Anderson's newest eleven. Dartmouth also ran roughshod over an opponent in a contest which failed to give much idea of how much to expect from Hanover. Coach Red Blaik withdrew his veterans after 10 minutes and even the fourth-string eleven found the Norwich defense porous at all times. The final score was Dartmouth 58, Norwich 0.

Others of the contending eastern champions generally found the going easy. Manhattan received a good workout from St. Bonaventure in its preparation to battle North Carolina State and Holy Cross later, and Navy opened slowly against William & Mary, winning 18-6. The Middies out-played their opponents in all departments, but faulty early-season blocking at critical times helped the sturdy efforts of the William & Mary forward line to hold the score down.

Cornell on Rampage

Cornell led the way among non-contenders when Carl Snavely, successor to Gil Dobie, brought forth a team capable of rolling up a 74-0 score gainst Alfred. Needless to say, the opposition was little more than opposition.

Most of the week-end surprises came among the smaller elevens, with the victory of Connecticut State over Brown, 27-0, leading the list. Brown looked promising in preseason practice although encumbered with reliance on green material. The first period told the story with the Bruins thwarted by their own blunders and sturdy efforts of the Nutmeggers. After the first period the Bruins floundered badly. Three elevens from Maine entered the beaten list to start the season, Bates losing to Holy Cross, Maine dropping a close one, 7-0, to Rhode Island State and Colby going down, 27-0, before another Rhode Island team, Providence.

Harvard friends of Esky Clark, former assistant athletic director, were wondering what happened at Lafayette, his new affection, when The Marquis lost their first game in 17 years to Muhlenberg, 19-6. Springfield ran into a tartar when St. Anselm turned the Gymnasts back, 14-0. Amherst, opponent of Harvard next Saturday, showed little offensively, but provided a stubborn defense in a scoreless tie with Hobart.

Huskies Hide Offense

Williams opened the 1936 season rather quietly, beating Vermont, 20 to 0, but New Hampshire stopped at nothing in running up a 66-0 score against Lowell Textile. Locally, Northeastern played nothing but straight football opening its third season of college competition, defeating American International, 22-0.

The Big Three, Harvard Yale and Princeton, along with Penn, Fordham, Columbia, Army, Syracuse and Boston College delayed their 1936 debut until the coming week end.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Held Tigers to three hits.

George Turbeville, Athletics, and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Turbeville pitched seven-hit ball in doubeheader opener; Foxx hit homer in each game.

Dee Moore, Reds—Hit two doubles, driving in one run, pitched two innings and caught seven in win over Pirates.

Frank Demaree and Stan Hack, Cubs — Each drove in two runs in defeating Cardinals.

Johnny Stone, Senators—Hit two triples, three singles, driving in three runs in win over Yankees.

Guy Bush, Bees, and Merrie Arnovich, Phillies — Former held Phils to eight hits in opener; Arnovich hit homer and single, driving in two runs, in nightcap.

Van Mungo, Dodgers—Drove in two runs with single, and held Giants in three-inning pitching job.

High School Heroes

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Van Edwards, quarter, and Ed Stillwell, full, of the University of South Carolina made history for their high school grid team, Johnston, when it played Camden for the state class B title. With five minutes to play, Camden led, 15 to 6. The then famous Edwards-to-Stillwell passing combination didn't work. So it was reversed. Stillwell tossed to Edwards. That succeeded. The game ended with Johnston ahead, 20 to 15.

WINGBACKS

by TINY THORNHILL

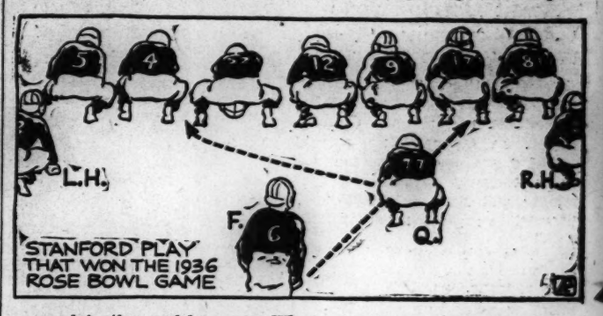
(Seventh in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

THE touchdown play that Stanford used to beat Southern Methodist in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day had been in the bag three years.

This time it was trotted out—and it worked.

It was a delayed buck over Southern Methodist's right tackle. You can see any kid's team on a vacant lot employing what amounts to the same play.

The idea is practically the same but the technique might not be quite



so good in the sand-lot game. When you win a game with it some enthusiasts might describe it as a "wonder play." If you lose it's only a "blunder play."

On this particular play Stanford lined up with a double wingback formation and unbalanced line, the strong side on the right.

The ball went to Fullback Grayson on the first play. He banged into the line inside Southern Methodist's left tackle. It was pretty tough going. On the next play the ball went to Quarterback Paulman who waited until Grayson had smashed into the same hole he had hit previously.

While the Southern Methodist boys were piling in to stop Grayson, Paulman went through their right tackle on the weak side of our line for the touchdown. Not much to rave about on that one but it won the game.

(Tomorrow: Stanford's placekick formation.)

College Football Results

East

Amherst 0, Hobart 0.
Canisus 56, Assumption 0.
Clarkson 45, Hartwick 0.
Conn. State 27, Brown 0.
Cornell 74, Alfred 0.
Cortland T. 14, St. Lawrence 7.
Dartmouth 58, Norwich 0.
Drexel 34, Juniata 7.
Franklin and Marshall 7, Albright 6.
Holy Cross 45, Bates 0.
Lebanon Valley 19, Kutztown T. 6.
Manhattan 32, St. Bonaventure 7.
Marshall 14, Dayton 0.
Maryland 20, St. John's (Md.) 0.
Middlebury 7, Union 0.
Montclair T. 12, Brooklyn 6.
Moravian 13, Dickinson 7.
Morgan 46, Cheyney T. 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 12, Davis & Elkins 0.
Muhlenberg 19, Lafayette 6.
Navy 18, W. and M. 6.
New Hampshire 66, Lowell T. S. 0.
Normal 19, Wilson T. 0.
Niagara 21, Notre Dame (B) 0.
Northeastern 22, American I. C. 0.
Panzer 20, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Pittsburgh 53, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Providence 27, Colby 0.
Rhode Island 7, Maine 0.
St. Anselm's 14, Springfield 0.
St. Thomas 13, Mansfield T. 0.
Susquehanna 21, Bloomsburg T. 7.
Villanova 32, Penn M. C. 7.
Wesleyan 0, Coast Guard 0.
West Chester T. 13, Slippery Rock T. 6.
Western Maryland 38, Shenandoah 0.
West Virginia Wes. 7, Geneva 6.
Williams 20, Vermont 0.

South

Alabama 34, Howard 0.
Appalachian 105, Piedmont 0.
Arkansas 53, Kansas S. T. 0.
Baylor 13, Hardin Simmons 0.
Bluefield 0, Virginia State 0.
Centenary 21, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Clemson 20, Virginia P. I. 0.
Davidson 6, N. C. State 2.
Duke 6, Colgate 0.
East. Tenn. T. 45, Lees McRae 0.
Eastern Kentucky 39, Mars Hill 0.
Furman 31, Wofford 0.
Georgia 15, Mercer 6.
King 26, Lenoir Rhyne 9.
Louisiana S. 20, Rice 7.
McMurray 7, Texas Wes. 2.
Mississippi State 20, Millsaps 0.
Miss. T. 7, Louisana C. 0
New Mexico M. I. 12, Wayland 0.
North Carolina 14, Wake Forest 7.
Richmond 7, Randolph-Macon 7.
Southwestern 13, Westmoreland 0.
Southern Methodist 6, No. Texas T. 0.
St. Marys 12, S. D. Marines 7.
Sul. Ross T. 12, Abilene Christian 0.
Tampa 57, Newberry 0.
Tennessee 13, Chattanooga 0.
Texas Aggies 39, Sam Houston T. 6.
Texas Tech. 7, Texas Christian 0.
The Citadel 13, Erskine 6.
Tulane 7, Mississippi 6.
Vanderbilt 45, Middle Tenn. T. 0.
Virginia 26, Hampden Sydney 10.
Virginia M. I. 24, South Carolina 7.
Wash. & Lee 27, Elon 0.
W. Kentucky 33, West Liberty T. 0.
Wiley 42, Jarvis 0.

West

Akron 33, Detroit T. 0.
Alma 6, Hope 0.
Arkansas Aggies 7, So. Illinois T. 3.
Baldwin Wallace 65, Central State T. 3.
Bluffton 19, Wittenberg 12.
Butler 40, Evansville 9.
Carroll 19, St. Norbert's 6.
Carson-Newman 26, West Car. T. 8.
Carthage 19, Burlington (J. C.) 8.
Centenary 21, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Chicago 34, Lawrence 0.
Coe 7, Upper Iowa 2.
Duluth T. 3, St. John 0.
Earlham 26, Rose P. I., 0.
Franklin 26, Oakland City 0.
Hillsdale 19, Olivet 0.
Illinois 9, DePaul 6.
Illinois (B.) 12, Purdue (B.) 0.
Indiana State 0, Illinois Normal 0.
Iowa 14, Carleton 0.
Iowa State 0, Iowa S. T. 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 8, Augustana 2.
Ironwood (J. C.) 6, Eveleth (J. C.) 0.
Kansas State 13, Fort Hays T. 0.
Lehigh 16, Case 7.
Miami (Ohio) 14, DePauw 6.
Michigan Normal 6, Muncie T. 0.
Michigan State 27, Wayne 0.
Moorhead T. 3, Concordia 0.
Muskingum 24, Otterbein 0.
Normal 0, Terre Haute 0.
North Central 21, Aurora 0.
Northwest C. 19, Luther S. 0.
Oklahoma 0, Tulsa 0.
Omaha 13, Morningside 0.
Oshkosh T. 6, North Mich. T. 0.
Parsons 0, West Illinois T. 0.
Platteville T. 20, Stout 6.
Purdue 47, Ohio 0.
Ricks 8, Goading 0.
Ripon 6, James Milliken 0.
River Falls T. 6, Macalester 0.
St. Joseph 7, Valparaiso 7.
St. Olaf 30, St. Mary's 6.
Springfield (S. D.) 19, Dana 0.
Stevens Point T. 18, Jordan 12.
Tahlequah T. 20, Connors Aggies 0.
Wabash 6, Illinois 2.
Washington 32, Bradley Tech 0.
Western Kentucky 12, Wilberforce 7.
Western Reserve 40, Bowling Green 6.
West Virginia 40, Cincinnati 6.
Wheaton 19, Adrian 0.
Whitewater T. 7, Northern Ill. T. 0.
Wisconsin 24, S. D. State 7.
Wooster 33, Ashland 0.
Ypsilanti 6, Ball T. 0.

Far West

Albion N. 7, California P. I. 0.
Arizona 32, Brigham Young 6.
Arizona State 7, California P. I. 0.
California 39, Calif. Aggies 0.
California 14, Pacific 0.
Cheney Normal 33, Whitworth 0.
Colorado State 13, Western State 0.
Dakota Wes. 7, Spearfish 0.
E. Oregon N. 37, Oregon Tech. 0.
Idaho 25, Whitman 6.
Linfield 45, C of Idaho 0.
Minnesota 14, Washington 7.
New Mexico T. 6, New Mexico 0.
New Mexico M. I. 12, Wayland 0.
Regis 13, Fort Lewis Aggies 0.
S. B. State 37, California Tech. 6.
St. Mary's 26, Gonzaga 13.
Santa Clara 13, Stanford 0.
Southern California 38, Oregon State 7.
San Francisco 14, Fresno St. 0.
U. C. L. A. 21, Occidental 0.
U. C. L. A. 26, Pomona 0.
Utah 26, Greeley State 0.
Utah State 12, Montana State 0.
Washington State 19, Montana 0.
Whittier 12, Arizona S. T. 0.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Lou Gehrig, the Yankees' ironman first baseman, equaled his best slugging year to take the big league home run championship with a total of 49 in the just-concluded season, which saw several records for round-trip clouts eclipsed.

The Yankees, with a total of 182, set a new major-league record for four-baggers by one club in a season. The American League, with a total of 758, shattered the old league mark of 708 set four years ago. Gehrig, Hal Trosky of the Indians with 42, and Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox with 41 broke the league mark and equaled the major-league mark for most players with 40 or more homers in a season.

Trailing Gehrig, Trosky and Foxx, Mel Ott of the Giants led the National League with a total of 33. Altogether, ten players hit 25 or more round-trippers through the season.

Yesterday's Homers

Foxx, Red Sox	2
Crosetti, Yankees	1
Johnson, Athletics	1
Whitehead, Giants	1
Thompson, Bees	1
Passeau, Phillies	1
Arnovich, Phillies	1

The Leaders (25 or More)

Gehrig, Yankees	48
Trosky, Indians	42
Foxx, Red Sox	41
Ott, Giants	33
Di Maggio, Yanks	29
Camilli, Phillies	28
Averill, Indians	28
Johnson, Athletics	25
Klein, Phillies	25
Berger, Bees	25

League Totals

American	758
National	606
Totals	1364

National League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	62	.597
St. Louis	87	67	.565
Chicago	87	67	.565
Pitts

World Women's Parley Press For Stronger League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia — The women of the world are peace-making again.

While their men folk in Geneva are trying hard to reinvigorate the League of Nations, are women of 33 countries united in the International Council of Women have assembled here today to give the world's diplomats their practical support—as well as their criticism.

For many of these women are displeased with this man-made world, as they like to label it. This is woman's age, they declare. Women must come to the rescue—with plain-speaking.

So, one of their first resolutions expresses "deep disappointment" that the many efforts of the statesmen—who at the moment were sitting around horse-shoe tables in Geneva—"have proved unavailing to maintain the League's main object, namely the preservation of peace."

Need Public Backing

But realizing that these statesmen can do nothing without their peoples' support and an "enlightened public opinion" the I. C. W. apeals to the masses to "maintain their unflinching allegiance to the principles of the League and to bring influence to bear on their governments to support such strengthening" of the Covenant—since only by "international agreement and friendship can war be averted and civilization saved."

Moreover, the executive committee feels that the present "crisis must be utilized to create a new peace settlement on the foundations of an invigorated League into which all nations are admitted on a basis of equal rights and responsibilities." It further believes that the essential elements of such a settlement are: (1) the adjustment of national grievances, economic and political (2) the drastic reduction and limitation of armaments (3) collective action to prevent a breach of the common peace and (4) the restoration of the sanctity of treaties.

Raw Materials

Believing further that world peace largely depends on the solution of problems relating to raw materials, the women of France and Sweden are submitting a resolution urging the League to study the question—in order to bring about a "better distribution of the world's resources."

In addition the Swedish group asks that the League's Mandates system safeguarding the well-being of the native should be applied to any eventual revision of the colonial possessions.

Another League question, that of the suppression of slavery, also figures on the agenda. In their last report, Geneva anti-slavery experts disclosed a certain reluctance on the part of some governments to supply them with information. In view of this "insufficiency of evidence" the executive committee of the I. C. W. "warmly supports" the suggestion of the League's experts that they be allowed to hear direct evidence on points arising in the reports supplied by the governments.

White Slavery

At the same time, the I. C. W. regrets the experts' decision to exclude from their purview the custom of the acquisition of girls by purchase, "disguised under the name of the payment of dowry." Women everywhere are therefore enjoined to watch the work of the experts and to keep before the public the "urgent need of co-ordinated effort by the governments in order to accomplish the complete eradication of slavery in all its forms."

Other matters for discussion include the equalization of the sexes in the social, political and economic fields, the development of youth theaters, exchange of teachers and scholars, study of modern languages, the cinema, broadcasting, promotion of journalism as a career for women and many other subjects of growing importance to the women of today.

Leeds Reports Shortage Of Juvenile Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Leeds boys and girls are having no difficulty in finding jobs when they leave school. In fact, at a meeting of the council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce recently, it was stated that in the clothing trade, for instance, the demand is greater than the supply.

One big clothing firm, it was pointed out, got advance lists of children who were due to leave school and sent them brochures and literature setting out the advantages that the firm had to offer to young workers in working conditions and welfare and recreation amenities.

Linen Supply Men to Push 'Functional Garments' Use

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—There's a plan afoot, backed by a $5,000,000 advertising program, to put millions of citizens in uniform by the end of 1937. But peace-loving Americans need not be alarmed.

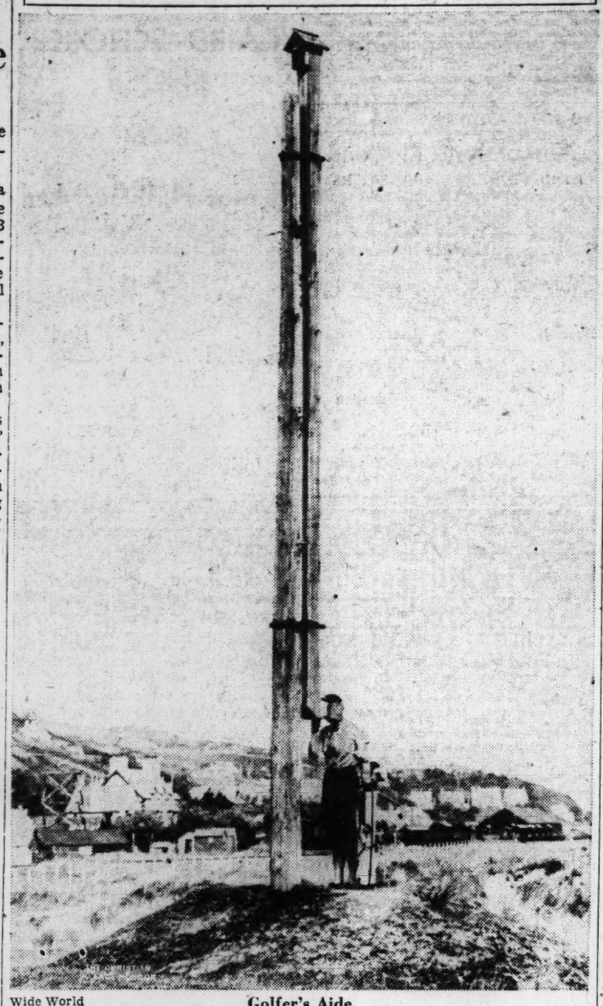
Lee Matthey, president of the Linen Supply association, explained the plan as one to promote the use of what he calls "functional garments."

The tenth of a billion dollar gross business in the industry, Mr. Matthey said, is done annually by over 1500 firms renting towels, linens and uniforms for nearly every occupation.

Communists Off Ballot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28 (AP)—The State electoral board of three supreme court justices ruled Saturday that the petitions of candidates of the Communist party were insufficient to entitle them to places on the November general election ballot. Objection to the Communist candidacies was filed by the American Legion and sustained by the board in the claim that the party blanket petition did not contain the required 200 signatures from at least 50 counties.

Forel



Wide World

Golfer's Aide

This 30-Foot Periscope on the Third Tee of the Aberdovey Golf Course in North Wales Enables Players to See the Green and Determine Whether the Way Is Clear for Them to Drive. The Green Is Hidden From the Tee by a Sandhill

Prial Charges Fraud; Asks for Recount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Charging wholesale election frauds by Tammany hall and its allies in the other four boroughs of the greater city, Frank J. Prial who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for president of the board of aldermen in the September primary, will press his demand for a recount of the entire vote in the contest.

Armed with an order from Justice Edgar J. Lauer of the Supreme Court, directing the board of elections to show cause on Monday why the ballots should not be tallied again, Mr. Prial declared today that if his charge was proved, he would demand another election.

This is on the basis of his allegation that the aldermanic president election was marked by "gross irregularities," including illegal signing of registers, of failure to sign them at all and reports of the casting of more than 72,000 void and blank ballots, the detailed record of which is missing.

Mr. Prial was defeated by William F. Brunner, Queens county sheriff backed by Tammany and its city affiliates, by the narrow margin of 24,000 votes in a total of 500,000. Eight Queens county inspectors have been removed by the board of elections for violation of the election law upon evidence that they delivered unsealed returns entrusted to them following the aldermanic contest to a Democratic district clubhouse before taking them to the elections board.

Huntington Library Welcomes Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—Four newly appointed International Research Fellows for the year 1936-37 at the Huntington library here have taken up residence.

Dr. Ray William Frantz, associate professor at the University of Nebraska, is making a study of Restoration and eighteenth-century travel narratives, with the object of tracing their influence in the dissemination of ideas in England, particularly in the fields of the natural sciences, ethics, and religion. He is the author of "The English Traveller and the Movement of Ideas: 1660-1732," published by his university.

Associate Prof. Frederick Hard, of Tulane university English department, is studying Elizabethan interest in the fine arts, especially as an influence upon the literature of the period.

Assistant Prof. Theodore Hornberger of the University of Michigan English department is investigating "scientific and pseudo-scientific ideas in America in the Colonial period, particularly as reflected in the literature of the time."

Jew-Christian Conference To Honor Dr. Cadman

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Plans of the National Conference of Jews and Christians for 1936-37 will be built around the aspirations of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and the forthcoming year has been designated "The Dr. Cadman Memorial year," the national conference executive committee announced yesterday.

A statement issued by Newton D. Baker, Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes and Robert W. Straus, co-chairmen of the conference, said in part:

"Dr. Cadman stood for unity in our cultural and religious life as the basis of co-operation for the common good. Not the unity of conformance, but the unity of tolerance. This is not only in harmony with American traditions, but it may be hoped it will enable America to show the world a great country where the common good is not obstructed by unworthy controversies."

Col. Green's Widow Begins Will Contest

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—A cry of "fraud" brought together Saturday the names of two capitalists—Col. E. H. R. Green, whom Hetty Green started down an $80,000,000 path in railroading, and Col. Henry Huddieston Rogers, who amassed $26,000,000 in oil.

In a case parallel in several ways to that in which Mr. Rogers' vast holdings were brought into controversy last summer, the widow of Colonel Green charged in a Port Henry, N. Y., court Saturday that the financier had withheld necessary information from her when she renounced all claim to his estate, before their 1917 marriage.

Mrs. Green is contesting a 1908 will that bequeathed all Colonel Green's stock and real estate holdings to his sister—Mrs. Mathew Astor Wilks—only surviving child of Hetty Green. Surrogate Harry Owen allowed Mrs. Green until Oct. 8 to prove her contention of fraud.

Court records at Riverhead, N. Y., bear testimony showing Mrs. Pauline V. Rogers—third wife of the man whose father laid the foundations of his fortune with John D. Rockefeller—signed a waiver of her dower rights in 1934. She, too, declared she had been misled. She had accepted an income arrangement under which she would receive less than one-half of the net estate provided for a widow by law. She, too, asked that the will be set aside. A Riverhead surrogate denied Mrs. Rogers' plea, and her counsel announced an appeal.

Disarmament by Naturalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Nature study is a greatly growing pastime in Britain these days. But the naturalists have disarmed. Guns, nets, and lethal jam jars are not carried as in Victorian days. The enthusiasts of today mostly study birds, animals and flowers on the spot instead of taking them home, or else they use cameras and miniature movies.

Likewise there has been a marked change in public taste for nature literature. As bird-watching has displaced bird-shooting, and wild flower conservation has taken the place of herbarium hoarding, so some of the famous English nature writers of the past have lost popularity.

You have only to tour the bookstalls and have some experience as a librarian to a natural history society to find how much is the declining interest, for instance, in the works of W. H. Hudson. The name of Oliver Goldsmith no longer counts, for his Natural History has proved one of the biggest mistakes of his literary career.

Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne, however, has lost none of its old appeal, its prestige and the great influence it has so long borne upon nature-lovers the world over. The Selborne Society has passed its jubilee and still flourishes.

When Mr. T. C. Eyton discovered a new thrush in Hampshire last century and thought thereby to safeguard the memory of Gilbert White in natural history circles for all time, he named it White's thrush (Turdis varius). But the anxiety was unnecessary; the Natural History of Selborne, it is claimed, has had more editions than any other nature book in the world, and still yields more influence than any other in Britain.

There are probably two reasons for the great disregard of the majority of pre-war nature-wites and the scant influence they now bear upon modern nature-study. In the first place the spate of well-illustrated nature books produced annually by modern publishing houses; and, second, modern nature study, and particularly bird watching, is so radically different in method and purpose from the pedantic pursuits of the Victorians.

The originality and reliability of Gilbert White is, however, the secret of his lasting influence. There is a subtle charm about his diaries that takes one away from the cold facts of records and out into the woods and fields around Selborne.

It is sometimes suggested that Gilbert White owes his wide and lasting respect to the earliness of his nature book. There were many books, however, on English nature study before his. Perhaps the whole secret lies in White's pioneering with personal field naturalist history as against arm-chair study of others' works, and his varied interests appealing to all branches of the subject. His concern for such trivial matters as his tortoise, and his quaint wording appeal to the sentimental nature-lover.

Low-Cost Homes Great U. S. Need, Builders Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The possibility of meeting the great American need for homes costing less than $5000 was put before private builders today in a tangible form.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' association, following directions laid down by the Federal Housing administration, opened for inspection three low-cost dwellings costing respectively, for house and lot, $3765; $3780; and $4120.

While the three houses were erected in suburban Washington, officials of the National Lumber Manufacturers association said they were intended as a nation-wide demonstration to prove that it is practical for private industry to build individual low-priced homes. Economists have estimated that 70.42 per cent of the population of the United States can afford to own homes only if they cost $5000 or less.

All material and labor for the three demonstration houses were purchased on open market at current prices. They were erected by a local contractor using average-skill labor.

The houses are complete with basement, landscaping, walks, refrigerators and stoves. Even the first installment of insurance and taxes is included in the figure given as the total cost. Without these extras, the bare cost of house and lot for the three was placed at $3403; $3406; and $3855.

Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the N. L. M. A., cited many offers received for the three houses as showing the great range of willing buyers who are ready with cash to purchase such homes.

How to Reduce Costs

Howard Leland Smith, chief architect of the Federal Housing administration, laid down the following principles for reducing costs: A simple floor plan to fit into a rectangle; measurements enabling the builders to take advantage of standard lengths of lumber; elimination of extra and costly corners; use of stock millwork as far as possible; concentration of plumbing to reduce quantity on piping; simple decoration.

The problem of finding suitable sites for low-cost houses that will not soon degenerate into slum areas was pointed out by Seward A. Mott, chief of the FHA land planning section.

Home Owner Warned

A warning was given to the prospective home owner by C. R. French, who supervised the building for the N. L. M. A., that he will have to devote considerable time to the selection of materials and fixtures unless he expects to have the cost of such services added to his bill.

The Federal Housing administration estimated that between $300 and $350 could be saved on the houses by building them without a basement.

The detailed bill for the cheapest house was as follows:

Cost to build with basement	$2,466
Contractor's profit	274
Cost of lot (50x140)	666
Cost of house and lot	$3,406
Landscaping, sod, walks, shrubs	51
Equipment and extras, architect's fee, built-in tubs, gutters, refrigerator, stove, taxes, insurance, etc.	323
Total property cost	$3,780

One of the houses is a bungalow type; the other two have an upstairs. Two of them have two bedrooms and the most expensive has three. A varied arrangement of rooms is offered in the three plans.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. WHITE'S QUAINT SHOP, 501 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes; Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-26, Mass.

EXTRA money selling wonderful 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. De Luxe Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS WANTED

BAKERY WANTED—Small wholesale bakery now operating that may be purchased on convenient terms by party exp. baking bus. Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework in Christian Science home with children; will pay well for efficient, devoted service; 40 miles from Detroit. Box G-110, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City

REAL ESTATE

BUILT 1751—8 rooms, 5 fireplaces, 7 large elms, 80-ft. barn, 140 acres, pine, hardwood, blueberries; scenery magnificent; peace. MRS. ILMER E. AHO, New Ipswich, N. H.

Drive to Outlaw Capital Penalty Slated in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Preparing for its twelfth annual campaign to end capital punishment for crime in the United States, the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment reported today that it would intensify its drive in Northern states to cause such legislation to be enacted during 1937.

"In 10 states and the District of Columbia, the league plans to form councils urging state legislatures to take action against capital punishment," said Miss Vivian Pierce, executive secretary. "These states are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and California. The league will appeal for help to Congress in the case of the District of Columbia."

Founded by Darrow

Founded in 1925 by Clarence Darrow, Lewis E. Lawes, Dr. George W. Kirchwey and others, the league has made a continuous effort to abolish capital punishment, doing a vast amount of educational work in that field, Miss Pierce said. Special efforts have been made to prevent the execution of youths, she added.

"Though in recent years no new states have abolished the death penalty," Miss Pierce continued, "reactionary backsliding has been prevented, notably in Michigan, where aid was given in the referendum which has placed permanently in the abolition column a great industrial state, helping to prove that abolition does not increase homicide."

Lost by Close Margins

"California, New Hampshire and New Jersey all have considered the question of abolishing capital punishment. Measures lost in those states by narrow margins."

Recalling that Kansas returned to the use of capital punishment in February, 1935, Miss Pierce stressed that her organization was pledged to repeal the bill or at least refer the matter to the people of the state.

"This year we did a careful piece of research work to find out why Kansas returned to capital punishment," her annual report says. "We found that the homicide rate of Kansas had not changed; that there was no demand for death penalties in the state except from that small and quiet group which for years has sought to wipe out the half-century abolition record of Kansas."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

4-ROOM APARTMENT $50

with dinette; on Beacon Hill, Boston; available Oct. 1. Phone HUBbard 0720 or write Box D-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 42 Westland Ave.—Second floor front, very desirable 4-room apt., $55. Apply daytimes, Ken. 8228; evenings, Com. 2875.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—6 rooms, modern, front and back piazzas, hot water heat; rent reasonable; adults. 61 Ardale St. Phone evenings, HIG. 8595.

UPPER 6 rooms, oil heat, electric refrigeration, garage, adults, $45. 270 Mill St., Newtonville, Mass. Newton North 0985-M.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 341 East 86th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house, Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. GRamercy 5-6491.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Desire 2-room furnished apartment with fireplace in Old Georgetown Home, by Oct. 15th. Box 76, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

READ RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CORSETIERES

CORSET stylist, corsets, corselettes, girdles, belts, brassieres made to your measure. Elizabeth D. Hall, 41-30 Main St., Flushing, N. Y., Ind. 3-5293

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

INSTRUCTION in vocal or dramatic art, also diction, to exchange for some secretarial services; typist, own machine preferred. CERATI STUDIO. Tel. Ac. 2-1989 (N. Y. C.).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 21 George Street—Protestant, white, second maid, to help with school children. Phone Plantations 2157.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Semi-bungalow for sale; choice location; near high school and city hall; hot water, oil heat. For appointment phone Newton North 0830-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1410 Parkwood Place N. W.—Home with an income, near northwest shopping center; corner property; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, 2-car garage; oil burner; perfect condition; will sacrifice.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent morning hours. Call afternoons, 342 Madison Ave., Suite 934, Murray Hill 2-2072, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

PAYING GUESTS

BOWLER'S TEA ROOM—A lovely home, wonderful view, modern conveniences; excellent food, all home cooking; $14 to $16 per week; overnight guests, afternoon tea, bridge parties accommodated; Route No. 114 Goffstown, N. H. MRS. A. G. BOWLER, Hostess.

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For sale, 37 Cottage St., single house, 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Kirkland 6755.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

N. Y. C., 527 West 121st Street (Apt. 53), Columbia University neighborhood—Attractive, sight, quiet room, electric grill, running water elevator; business man, woman or student.

N. Y. C., 671 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3 K)—Attractive front room, elevator; convenient subways, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. Lo. 7-8933.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 329 Quackenbos St. N. W.—Large, newly decorated, furnished room, new Simmons double bed; detached home; large cedar closet; close to bus and car; breakfast available; $20. Georgia 1859.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3149 Adams Mill Rd. N. W.—Large room with private bath; also single room; new house, facing park; convenient, 4 transportation lines. Columbia 0033.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1806 California St. N. W.—Furnished room, clean, quiet, bay window, excellent bed, instantaneous hot water; near car and bus. Telephone Potomac 2493.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

VACATION AT 2 WILLARD AVE., NASHUA, N. H.—Ten dollars per week; a small home for rest and study. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD. Tel. 49

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston Phone Com. 4043

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, pays big commissions daily; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, office experience, will invest moderate capital with services in legitimate busines in New England States. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE college graduate desires teaching and supervision of child needing special care, or normal child or children; Christian Science family in New England preferred. 71 Maple Ave., Morristown, N. J.

COMPANION, experienced, special work with children; excellent references; go anywhere. W. A. C., 91 Spruce St., Winchendon, Mass.

COMPETENT business woman who has had full charge of New York showroom for wholesale Novelty and Favor factory desires position. Write Box T-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED governess, Parisian, good references, desires permanent position in good family, anywhere; would like opportunity to go abroad. Write Box M-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SECRETARY now employed desires change; proficient all types office work; highest references. Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private & Class Instruction. 305 W. 57th St., N. Y. Columbus 5-7750

ATTENTION!—Do you wish to sing? Voice specialist guarantees results. Scholarships to earnest students. MAUD TRACY, 565 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

ENGLISH (grammar, vocabulary building, speaking, writing, literature); How to Study; Appreciation of literature, art, and music. MISS EDITH E. SWIFT, 112 Central Ave., Milton. Classes held 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Blu. 3997.

LINA CASTI, Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera—Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Pamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios, 36th floor.

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction, Speaking, Class; Recital Nov. 14th, Columbus 5-5348. 334 West 56th. Circle 7-2634.

OLD Testament History: Background of Bible; Genesis; Old Testament Prophets; life of Jesus; life of Paul; Book of Revelation; courses in Greek, Hebrew. THE REV. HOWARD A. MORTON, Rockland, Mass. Classes 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
Successfully taught by native; easy method; groups, private lessons. 270 Hunt. Ave., Boston, Rm. 201

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4080
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company
Get your supplies of Bedding now—low priced—at the "Bay"
Phone 27141.

Films Developed — 30c per roll
Mail Orders Filled
SILVERTONE PHOTOS
10347 Jasper Ave.

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Block (Opposite P. O.)

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 1828. Hours 9 00 A. M to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
975 GRANVILLE 2343 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
975 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

Finest Raw Guernsey
MILK
From Pure Bred Herd of
Sherwood Farms, Sea Island
Delivery to Your Home Within a Few Hours of Milking
Ring Benjamin Davies Bay. 2523L
Light Cream, Table Cream and Whipping Cream

Harmony Luncheon, Tea and Gift Shop
Mrs. Hattie M. Jarman, Proprietress
2249 W. 41st Ave. Kerr. 742

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 822 FRASER 158

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Join Our
NEW LIBRARY
and Enjoy the Latest Books
MITCHELL-FOLEY Ltd.
422 HASTINGS ST. W. Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Spencer's

STOCK SAWDUST NOW
Avoid Winter Delays
Phone for Prices
SEYMOUR 6421
LESLIE COAL CO., Ltd.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Saba Bros. Ltd. Silk Specialists
Silks—Woollens
By the Yard
LINENS - LINGERIE - BLOUSES
HOSIERY - GLOVES
622-628 Granville Street

KATHLEEN ELLIOTT
Illustrated Circulars
Rogers Bldg. Sey. 3828
Typing Mimeographing

Godissart's
Laboratories—Paris—Hollywood
Perfumes
Blended Powder and Rouge
705 Dunsmuir Seymour 3424

WILSON'S
Gloves - Hosiery and Lingerie Shop
575 Granville Street

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
450 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2945 GRANVILLE STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
COATS
IMPORTED TWEEDS, with wolf collars..... $29.50
405 Hastings Street, West

MAISON HENRI LTD.
Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 3631

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

STAR LAUNDRY
Fine linen and silks launderers and dry cleaners
Sey. 1424 1115 Richards St.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY. 3579

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal to a Service both Cooking and
ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1833

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1209 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most Monitor-Advertised Goods
Garden 3166

NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crosland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

The "Bay" Recommends

The "PIGTEX" Shortie Gloves

at $2.50

Have you seen them? They're the popular gloves for fall! Short and snappy . . . one buckle style . . . in natural . . . brown . . . black . . . and navy.

Gloves, Main Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY

MILK - CREAM - BUTTER

Phone 201-114

A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY

Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LIFE INSURANCE

Savings Plans

Annuities

ANDREW J. ELDER

63 King E. Hamilton

B.4301 — G.6163

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.

PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE

*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital

680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street

197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES

Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled

Fine picture developing a real specialty.

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

C. R. SUMNER & SONS

Limited

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY

We have three repair artists.

See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.

392 Richmond St Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

New Fall Shoes keep arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Our Noted Chapel

has proven satisfactory for over 40 years

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

When You **Purchase Goods**

Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—

please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson

4 Stores

Quality Meats, Provisions

Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111

Is Freshly Decorated and New Front

East—613 Dundas.....Fair. 970

North—729 Richmond.....Met. 167

South—77 Wharncliffe.....Met. 4568

This lovely store also sells Groceries.

We are experts on early phone orders.

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

CUMMING

The Clothier

Special Sale

Made to Your Measure

Men's Suits $19.75

Medium Light and Dark

246 DUNDAS STREET

Also at Galt and Stratford

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

50 employees. Modern equipment, 3 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion

Shop at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone Queen 630

DEVLINS

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada

The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher

The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon

Permanent Waving

Personality Cuts

Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil

RYRIE BUILDING

229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS

are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown

Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS

RESTAURANTS

SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Breakfasts . . . Luncheons

Teas and Dinners

The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms

72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

REAL SERVICE IN THE—

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE

Limited

J. A. WEAR, Manager

NEW FUNERAL HOME

2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.

Phones HO. 8721 and 7805

Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets

Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

WINDSOR

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen

GLYN-NICHOL

441 Ouellette Avenue

Windsor Ontario

Nicholas Coal Company, Limited

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel

We Specialize in Quality, Service

TECUMSEH AT JANETTE PHONE 3-6311

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save

USE YOUR CREDIT

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY

Optical Service

W. H. McCREERY

Ouellette Avenue at 218

THE DRESS SHOPPE

1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor

New Fall Dresses arriving daily

The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

Restaurant—Soda Fountain

Chocolates—Pastries

LYTTLE'S

Bakers and Confectioners

463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

WARM COATS For Cool Days

For the Little Tots

Double-breasted blanket cloth coats with raglan sleeve. Colors: Gold, Orchid, and Blue. With Leggings and Helmet.

$5.95 — $9.95

Also smart furred and unfurred model for older girls.

$9.95 — $12.95

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN

British Importations

Ed Laird

415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

STOP & SHOP

THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

Meats, Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS

Made to Measure and Ready Made

Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4113

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Phone 93196

and

Our driver will call gladly

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

OK ECONOMY STORES OK

QUALITY FOODS

at

ECONOMICAL PRICES

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY—Board residence in new detached house—with dinner, breakfast and full week-end, £2 weekly; London 45 mins. "PLEASANCE," Glebe Hyrst. Phone 2865.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK

St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

CHARTERED SURVEYOR

R. W. CASTLE, F. A. S. I., M. R. San.I. Chartered Surveyor, 73, Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, London, S. W. 19.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by

MME R. FESTA

65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.

Tel. Welbeck 6439

Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestris"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

DRAPERS

THE FAMOUS TIGER BLANKET

Size 76 x 56 Fawn or Grey. Striped Ends. Very warm. 2/- each, 3/11 pair. Suitable travel, children, pets, etc.

R. E. WINTER

94 Bedford Hill, Balham, London, S. W. 12

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DUTCH lady, good English, would like to be paying guest in private family. Christian Scientists preferred, with children if possible; in return will help with light duties; London or near. Box W-481, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, N. W. 4—Unfurnished for 1 year or longer, charming self-contained mansion flat, 3 rooms and kitchen and bathroom, constant hot water; near Christian Science church. Box M-2485—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Newly decorated, unfurnished, self-contained flat; 2 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom; rent £91 p. a. Apply RYAN & RYAN, 251 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. (Flaxman 2747.)

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.

Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers

26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127

Rents collected Mortgages arranged

WEST WICKHAM, KENT—Freehold house, charming neighbourhood; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; detached garage; garden 75 ft. Price £795. Apply: R. W. Castle, Chartered Surveyor, 73, Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, for March, 1937, modern house (4 bedrooms), within easy distance of Streatham Hill Station. Box W-493, BCM/CSM, London.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used car supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STORFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

OFFICES WANTED

ESSEX. Quiet furnished room in Leyton-stone district required as practitioner's office for two hours weekly. Box W-469, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7311 Est. 1804

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10

Depot at 159 High Street

Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM

PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE

PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Furnished sitting room and bedroom to let, modern house, meals optional; terms moderate. 24, Fassett Rd.

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 8027—Comfortably furnished bedsitting rooms with breakfast from 25/-; other meals arranged; quiet road.

POST VACANT

FASHION ARTISTS of outstanding ability and experience are offered progressive positions at substantial salaries by active London studio. Apply in confidence to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS Ltd., Halifax House, 51, Strand. Tem. Bar 5542/3/4.

POST WANTED

A SALES staff manager is seeking change of position; such as will offer scope for the application of a wide selling and organizing experience; age 40; resident in London; excellent references. Box W-498, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY, several years' experience superintendent housekeeper of American hotels, last position university, desires position of trust England; excellent organiser, staff control. Box W-497, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY, 27, desires to travel abroad as private secretary or other capacity. Box W-482—BCM/CSM, London.

REPRESENTATION of manufacturer desired by travelled responsible man 45; London or South Coast; would assist manufacturer's agent or represent insurance coy.; salary, commission. Box M-1015—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers. C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834).

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, LONDON, between High St. and Olympia—Furnished residential rooms, 20/-, 30/-, 35/- p. w., according size, including breakfasts, baths, electric light and service; other meals optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421—BCM/CSM, London.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

TO UNDERSTAND is to pardon.—MADAME DE STAEL.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TO START the week off, an Oakland, Calif., reader extends the following invitation to all readers of this column. Here's your chance to solve a cryptogram if you've never tried one before:

"ALUGGCHA ALUGGYLM" GUECHA "ALUGM," WLSJNCW WLSJNYLM MIFPCHA WLSJNM; NLS NI GUEY IHY, NLS NI MIFPY IHY NBYH SIO'FP OHXYLMNUHX.

2. Letter Changing

AS THE answers continue to come in on the change from FIND to KEEP, originally presented in 11 moves, a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader suggests a number of similar changes, among them:

LOSE to SEEK in 7 moves.
SEEK to FIND in 4 moves.

Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Letter Multiplication

A VARIATION from the Letter-Division puzzles comes from a New Canaan, Conn., reader. As usual, each of the 10 digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0, are represented by letters which, in proper order, spell a word. But try solving this problem arithmetically:

PEGV
RL

VESIV
GESRI

GTEALV

4. Another Problem

FOR those who enjoy mathematical problems, here's another: A man has a basket of apples for sale. His first customer buys half of what the basket contains, and half an apple. The second customer buys half of what is left, and half an apple. A third customer buys half of what still remains, and half an apple. That left the man with exactly three dozen apples. He had cut no apples to start with, and he didn't cut any in making any sales. Furthermore, he had no cut apples left over. How many apples did he have when he started?

5. Phonetic Rebus

A PIECE of good advice is contained in today's phonetic rebus which is shared by a Lexington, Mass., reader. The rebus represents a sentence containing 5 words, composed of 3, 5, 3, 2, and 5 letters, respectively. It should not be difficult to solve if you repeat aloud the symbols which make up this phonetic rebus:

1002.

(Answers Among Advertisements.)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Starting in Cold Weather

STARTING the car in cold weather is always a serious problem as so much damage can be done to the engine, the starter, and the battery, if the engine has to be forced into a start. A major reason for this failure is due to reduced volatility of the gas, which at low temperatures, enters the combustion chamber in the form of a very fine spray.

The best method to overcome this difficulty is to install one of the many heating devices which may be safely left in the garage overnight. If this is impracticable, the following is a very safe and inexpensive means of achieving the same end:

Immerse a large piece of flannel in hot water and wrap it round the induction pipe and the carburetor for a few moments. Repeat this two or three times; then wring out the flannel and hang it round the air intake and start the engine in the usual way. This should produce instant starting even in the coldest weather. This does not loosen the oil so extra care should be taken not to run the engine too fast immediately.—G. W. G. S., London.

Women's Work

BEFORE this, in the history of the human race, systems have tottered and gone down, and women have come to the rescue and saved civilization. To take only one instance, the one so often referred to as analogous to our own, when the Roman world tottered, it was the women who saved civilization. How did they do it? By discovering and accepting Christianity.

It was a woman, you remember, who made Christianity the religion of the dying Roman Empire; a woman who brought Christianity to Britain; to France; a woman who financed St. Jerome of the Vulgate; a woman who established the first school in Britain. It was women, thousands of them, rich women who retired to their villas and brought there the holy men, listened to them, were converts, and converted in turn their men.—*Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, at Convention of National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Seattle.*

Multnomah Falls, Oregon

Monitor Camera Club From Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

A View of the Lower Falls From the Columbia River Highway

In Lighter Vein

Dear vs. Elks

"Going to the lodge, Henry?" asked the young wife, in surprise. "I didn't know you were a member of any lodge."

"Why—yes—Jessie. I belong to the Elks."

"And would you rather spend the evening with a lot of Elks than with your own little dear?"

And Henry meekly hung up his hat again.

Insurance

"You say you were once cast away on a desert island, entirely without food. How did you live?"

"Oh, I happened to have an insurance policy in my pocket and I found enough provisions on it to keep me alive till I was rescued."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Capital and Labor

"Can you give me a simple explanation of the difference between Capital and Labor?"

"Sure. If I lend you $10—that's capital. When I try to get it back—that's labor."

Relaxation

"Going to the movies alone, Mrs. Jones?"

"Yes, my husband worked every night this week, so for a change I let him stay home with the baby."

Ric & Rac, Paris

"That's what I'd do, if I had my life to live over again."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Seed Corn

(An Outdoor Party Game for Boys and Girls)

THIS game is best played in a large yard. Two captains choose their teams; and a chalk line or cement walk is made the dividing line for the opposing sides.

Smooth sticks or stones may be used for "seed corn," though children in the country use corn cobs. Each side has 20 or more ears of corn at a "crib" in the rear.

(A box, or the cobs piled upon the ground, is sufficient "crib.") A "pound" is established at the right of each crib, about halfway between the crib and the dividing line, where those who are caught while trying to get corn are impounded.

Players advance to the dividing line and say, "Have you any seed corn?"

They are answered, "Come and see."

A player must run to the crib on the opposite side, get an ear of corn, and carry it across to his own crib without being tagged by a player from the other side. If tagged, he is impounded and can get out only when a player from his own side tags him. If the would-be rescuer is tagged, he is impounded also. If a player is tagged with an ear in his hand, he takes it to the pound with him and of course rescuers try to tag their impounded teammates who have cobs in their hands rather than those who are empty handed.

At the end of a certain period, a whistle is blown, and the side having the most seed corn is winner.—H. H. H., Chicago.

Rudeness Inexcusable

A MAN has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down. —*Dr. Johnson.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Has the League of Nations barred Ethiopia's delegates from the Assembly meeting?
2. What was the answer of the British Poet Laureate when asked if "America would produce poets of classical caliber"?
3. Has the United States ever had a larger stock of monetary gold than it has today?
4. Why is the coming baseball world series called a "subway series"?
5. How do Roosevelt and Landon stand in the Literary Digest poll?
6. What famous aviator is out to break a speed record taken from him by his wife?
7. Has the number of daylight saving zones shown a recent decrease in America?
8. What large eastern city has succeeded in its 30-year fight to remove railroad tracks from congested downtown traffic?
9. How did Spain take a page from Holland's history in checking the rebel advance on Toledo?
10. Do G. A. R. veterans plan to hold another encampment?
11. May advertisements of movie "bank nights" be sent through the mails?
12. Is it true that Huey Long left an estate of less than $50,000?
13. What new auto record for 48 hours has just been set? By whom?
14. How did the American Legion vote on war debts? On universal finger-printing?
15. Who is the new head of the American Legion?
16. Does slave-trading still exist in Africa?
17. Why has Uruguay closed its legation in Madrid?
18. Does Landon promise relief checks to drought sufferers? Crop insurance?
19. Why has Japan declared martial law over a large area of Shanghai?
20. What transit system has operated 400,000,000 miles and carried 2,500,000,000 revenue passengers without a fatality to a passenger?

(What is your score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Yellowstone Canyon, Wyoming

Monitor Camera Club From Jack Morgan, Monterey Park, Calif.

The Rugged Beauty of the Falls and Canyon Attracts Thousands of Visitors to the Yellowstone National Park

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ordering Ballot Vote

Question: (a) Is it permissible for the chairman to suggest that a vote be taken by secret ballot? (b) If so, even though no one objects, would it nevertheless be a good idea to put this to a vote?

Answer: (a) There would be no objection to the chairman offering such a suggestion if made in the interest of the assembly as a whole, and also provided it can be done without indicating any preference on his part regarding the main question or tend to influence the assembly on it. The desirability of a ballot vote in reaching a more representative decision might not occur to any other member of the assembly, in which case the chairman should by all means make the suggestion.

(b) If the suggestion is made, whether by the chairman or any other member, it should be presented to the assembly for approval. The chairman, after offering the suggestion, should pause for a moment, and if no one offers any comment, then say, "If there is no objection, the vote will be taken by ballot." Then, after another pause to allow possible objection, if there is none, the chairman should say, "It is so ordered." If taken this way, the action is just as conclusive as if a motion were made and seconded and put to a vote.

Brevities

Photographic Dealers' Ass'n Journal: Fear is the dark room where negatives are developed.

Whitsitt Impress: Two can live as cheaply as one can play golf.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Protecting Rain Spouts

A MAN came to our door one day asking if the rain spout openings around the roof of the porch were protected from leaves, birds' nests, stray balls, and such, by one of the little wire cake-like affairs which he held in his hand. He explained that for a small sum he would furnish one of these protectors and also fit it over the opening, thus assuring protection from clogging.

He carried a tall ladder on his car, and it was not difficult for him to climb up to the porch roof spout and insert the wire protector over the opening. We were glad to have this little service done; and the man said that this service was being favorably accepted wherever he went. The remuneration from it was helping him over a difficult time.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

WHO can say that animals do not understand a number of things that they are not ordinarily given credit for?

Take, for example, the case of a young woman who had to go about in a wheel chair. One evening when a friend was taking her out, a large dog came up to her, and the expression in his large eyes revealed affection and understanding. He walked with them that evening, seeming to feel that his presence contributed to the protection for the girl.

Ever after that, whenever the young woman went out, she was always met by this mastiff, who seemed to gain great joy from just walking along, looking up at her. If the girl was taken to a show, the dog would go along. After the show was over the girl would always find him waiting, and he would walk home with them. The girl never learned to whom he belonged.

The young woman now lives in another city. But the faithful dog has undoubtedly found some one else who will appreciate his attentions just as much as she did.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. No; but Italy is not yet participating.
2. "You bet it will!" declared John Masefield, master of the King's English.
3. No; a new high of $10,786,000,000 was reached last week—an increase of $24,000,000 over the preceding week, and $1,489,000,000 over the corresponding week of last year.
4. The New York Yankees (American League) and the New York Giants (National League) are the contending teams, and the games may easily be reached.
5. Landon is at present leading by 3 to 2.
6. James Mollison, his wife, Amy, recently cut four hours from his previous record of 4 days and 11 hours from London to Cape Town.
7. No; the Merchants' association reports "a constantly mounting interest as the areas slowly expand."
8. Syracuse, N. Y.
9. By opening the Alberche dams, and routing the rebels with 10,000,000 cubic feet of water. Four hundred years ago Leyden, Holland, then besieged by Spaniards, opened its dikes to break the siege.
10. Yes; the seventy-first encampment will be held next year at Madison, Wis.
11. No; the U. S. Post Office department has ruled that bank nights are a form of lottery.
12. No; it has just been announced that his estate is valued at $153,585.
13. Ab Jenkins, at Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats, recently drove 7134 miles in 48 hours, averaging 148.626 miles per hour. England's Captain Eyston recently set a record there of 136.34 miles per hour.
14. Opposed cancellation; favored fingerprinting of the civil population.
15. Harry W. Colmery, of Topeka, Kan.
16. Yes; a British report to the League reveals that the practice persists in the French Cameroons district.
17. Because of the slaying of three sisters of the Uruguayan honorary vice-consul.
18. Yes, both.
19. To avenge the shooting (one fatally) of three Japanese marines.
20. Boston Elevated Railway.

Daily Anecdote

Suitable Compensation

WHEREVER he went, Peter the Great thoroughly acquainted himself with whatever works were being carried on in the locality; so while spending some time in the neighborhood of Muller's forge, he determined to become a good blacksmith. Muller himself was a statesman and man of prestige, and lived in Moscow.

On returning to Moscow, the emperor called upon Muller and told him that he had been to see his establishment. "Tell me, how much do you allow per pood for iron in bar furnished by a master blacksmith?" he asked.

"Three kopecks or an altin," Muller replied.

"Well, then I have earned 18 altins and am to be paid."

Muller brought 18 ducats and offered them, saying, "I would not think of offering less to a royal workman, may it please Your Majesty."

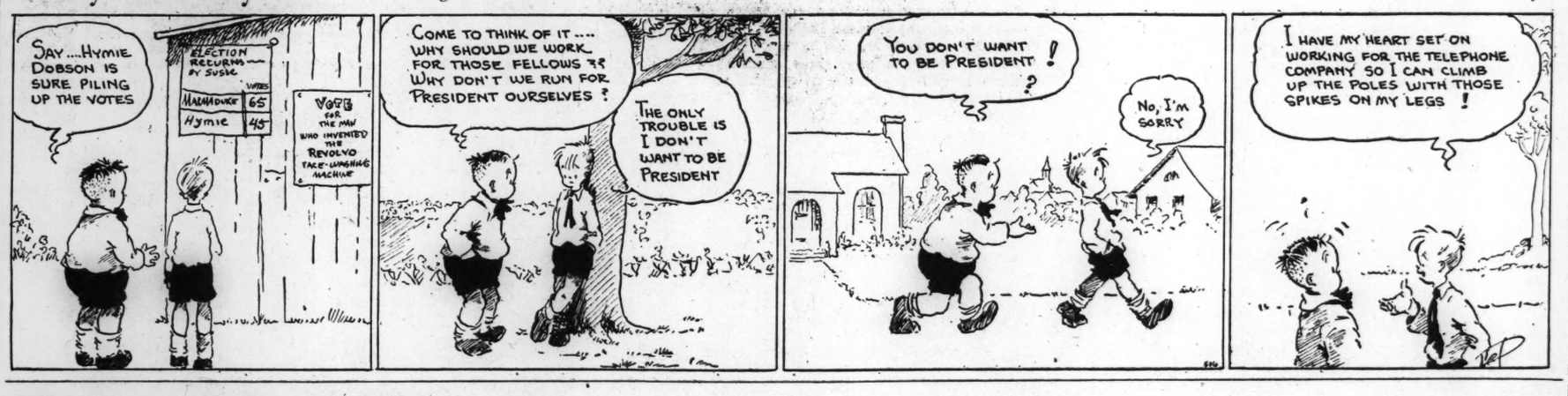
"Put up your ducats," said the emperor. "I will not take more than I have earned or than you pay any other blacksmith."

Solitude

THE man who does not cultivate solitude can never enjoy society, and he whose social actions are never subjected to the criticisms of his solitary hours will cease to be a man governed from above.—*Fairbairn.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Young Climber*

By LE PELLEY


SAY....HYMIE DOBSON IS SURE PILING UP THE VOTES
ELECTION RETURNS — BY SUSIE
VOTES
MACKHOUSER 65
Hymie 45
VOTE FOR THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE REVOLVO TAKE-WASHING MACHINE
COME TO THINK OF IT.... WHY SHOULD WE WORK FOR THOSE FELLOWS ?? WHY DON'T WE RUN FOR PRESIDENT OURSELVES ?
THE ONLY TROUBLE IS I DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT
YOU DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT ! ?
No, I'm SORRY
I HAVE MY HEART SET ON WORKING FOR THE TELEPHONE COMPANY SO I CAN CLIMB UP THE POLES WITH THOSE SPIKES ON MY LEGS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Stranger*

By CARMACK

This afternoon Sponge and I were out on the lawn talking about this and that—
And all of a sudden she turned and went scooting up a tree—
And a moment later a strange dog rushed past me toward the tree—
Then I got busy—"Hey!" I growled—"What's the big rush? That cat's my friend, and she's not in the habit of being chased up trees!".
Well, sir—did he look surprised—"Your friend?" he barked—
After which he turned and trotted away, mumbling something about me being a "sissy", or something like that, which didn't bother me a bit—
TO BE CONT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stabilization—What Next?

THE currency development of the week end has hastened the realignment of the world's currencies. It is only a beginning. Realignment of currencies is a new French phrase which signifies the establishment of balanced currency relations. Balance is achieved when all nations' currencies buy more or less the same amount of goods and services in each country. This does not mean that the franc must approximately equal the dollar in its domestic purchasing power. But it does mean that the gold in the franc and in the dollar must be approximately equal in such purchasing power. The revaluation of the franc in gold is destined to promote this realignment.

Realignment is the preliminary to stabilization—the fixing of the relations of all currencies in gold. Britain is still off gold. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has often said that there could not be any world stabilization till the franc and the dollar stopped squinting at each other. That hurdle is now surmounted. There are many other hurdles, however.

Permanent alignment of the dollar and the pound; a war debt settlement; central bank co-operation in keeping the purchasing power of gold steady; the abandonment of administrative hurdles to world trade; reasonable and non-vexatious tariff policies—they make a formidable list. Beyond them lies stabilization. From the jubilant tone of Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of the Franco-British-American agreement, one might conclude that the future relation between the dollar and the pound has already been decided. At any rate, the two countries, as the American action in repelling the Soviet "raid" on the pound-dollar relation proves, are working in harmony. And, in point of fact, there has been a steadiness in the relations of the two currencies for two or three years past.

Is it possible to solve all the other pre-stabilization problems? Of course it is, granted faith in co-operation. With the surmounting of the franc obstacle, and Anglo-American monetary co-operation so evident, there is no reason to doubt that the way is being paved to overcome them.

Stabilization, whether on gold or not, would mean the restoration of a monetary world system again. Now there is no system. At the London Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 there could be no common policy to restore it while different nations had different ideas as to the best way of restoring economic equilibrium at home. So monetary independence was necessary while the nations were engaged in repairing their domestic houses according to their national lights. The danger was that this monetary independence might harden into monetary isolation in the general atmosphere of pathological nationalism.

The danger had not been overestimated. For several years past the world has seen national selfishness looming out of national necessities. People have insisted upon the maintenance of monetary isolation because such isolation is a weapon in the quest for world trade. The new development is the first optimistic turn in years against such narrow nationalism. Thus Mr. Morgenthau is justified in connecting it with world peace. Not until the world begins to repair its monetary and economic system will its political relations at Geneva or anywhere else have any more significance than as balance of power politics.

Which Is Security?

GOVERNOR LANDON'S criticisms of the Roosevelt Social Security act significantly have singled out the old-age insurance section for their sharpest attack. Of the three sections—old-age pensions, old-age insurance and unemployment compensation—this one is definitely the most vulnerable.

No exception is taken to assisting states to pay pensions immediately to those aged who may be in need. Where doubts and a clash of policy enter is in the question of the method of providing not merely pensions but insurance or annuities for today's workers who may wish to retire in 1970 or some such year.

Two schools of thought have existed on this point from an early stage in the discussion of the security legislation. One insisted that this longer range provision for retirement should be put on a self-supporting insurance basis, employee and employer contributing to a reserve that would eventually pay the annuities. President Roosevelt indorsed this program.

The other school surveyed the difficulties of keeping or investing such large reserves and concluded that the ultimate payment of such annuities would depend anyway on the solvency and prosperity at that time of the nation which stood trustee for the fund; hence they proposed that the nation simply assume the responsibility for needed pensions out of year-to-year general taxation. This is substantially the position of Governor Landon.

Strangely or not, this question is one on which, by certain standards at least, Mr. Roosevelt takes the side of conservative financing. Certainly it is conservatism to want to collect before you disburse. That is, it is conservatism unless the political risks of husbanding the fund are greater than the safety of having the money in hand, as Mr. Landon expects.

Presumably the Republican program would be to repeal the old-age insurance section of the security act and to let the old-age pension section expand to carry the whole project. This would mean abandonment of the pay-roll taxes and reliance on general taxation, which the nominee has declared to mean in his view chiefly income taxes.

Summed up, the advantages of the respective programs may be stated thus:

The existing security act would collect in advance the funds for eventual payment of old-age annuities to contributing workers, would include not merely some but all workers in industrial employments, and would make the receipt of these payments a matter of earned right rather than of public beneficence.

The alternative plan would avoid the serious political and financial hazards of trying to hold and employ such tremendous reserves as the present act contemplates—an amount larger at its peak than the entire present national debt. It would obviate the expense and bureaucracy of keeping tax and employment records on 26,000,000 workers. It would leave individuals freer in absence of the tax to make their own provisions of thrift for the future and employers freer to work out pension plans according to their own sense of responsibility for employees.

From this it can be seen that something is to be said on both sides. It is overstatement for Mr. Landon to characterize the present statute as stupid and unworkable, but there are nevertheless important grounds for criticism of the insurance section of it. There is room for honest and reasonable difference of opinion on the choice of methods presented. There are extensive precedents in other countries for both the contributory and non-contributory form of old-age payments. The alternative offered cannot claim all the advantages of the projected contributory insurance in the security act, but it does look safer and simpler.

Fancy Minus Fact

IT HAS recently been made known that when Kipling used the phrase, the Seven Seas, he took it to mean all the great oceans of the world. But in this he erred, for the Seven Seas are none other than those comparatively unknown pieces of water, the Arafura sea, the Banda sea, the Celebes sea, the Flores sea, the Java Sea, the Sulu sea, and the Timor sea. This only goes to confirm the general impression that poets are queer chaps. Like Milton or Lucretius, they will not hesitate to set forth an entire philosophy of the universe, and yet they get "caught out" on quite ordinary items of information.

Shakespeare, for example, if "Julius Caesar" is evidence, did not know that there were no striking clocks in ancient Rome. And, if the common impression is true—that when Tennyson spoke of the "ringing grooves of change" he was drawing a metaphor from the railways—it would appear that the eminent Victorian mistakenly supposed that trains ran on something like tramlines.

Does the world care about these mistakes? Not a bit. And there the world shows its good sense. The works in which these misapprehensions occur are, on the whole, most admirable achievements, and men are wise to value them for the things that are right about them, rather than to depreciate them for the things that are wrong—a rule that can be applied over a much wider field than poetry.

What's in Name? What Isn't?

IF IT hasn't a name, it doesn't exist. Take President Roosevelt's non-political trips in which there is "no politics." Somehow, there is something that looks like politics. But if you can't call it that, all you can do is forget it.

If you don't name it, it just isn't. Take Japan's military excursions into Manchuria in which there was no declared war. Somehow it looked like war. But war had been banned by the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations. And, anyway, Japan wasn't calling it that. Nor did Il Duce feel bound to call it that when sending troops into Ethiopia. Moreover, he made it clear that if anyone else did he would feel very offended.

If you don't call it that, it simply "ain't." When a "sit-down strike" involved some hundreds of workers in the B. F. Goodrich rubber plant, the company shut down the factory and 10,000 employees became idle. But a Goodrich spokesman says it isn't a lockout, and the labor spokesman says it isn't a strike; they do agree, however, that the shutdown is "the only orderly way to handle the situation." And maybe it is. Or does someone say it isn't? In any event, one thinks of the Negro interrogator cross examining another colored man: "Is you married?"

"I ain't saying I ain't."

"I ain't asking you is you ain't, I'se asking you ain't you is."

As the Reader Goes—More Letters

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Perpetual Proving Ground?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The real issues of the coming presidential campaign are likely to be so befogged by oratory that the voter who waits to balance the arguments put forward in the speeches of the various candidates and their supporters, before deciding how to cast his ballot, may find himself sinking in a morass of appeals to his social idealism, his theories of government and even to his self-interest. Before the oratory gains much headway, it may be helpful to consider carefully what these real issues are.

Is it the chief responsibility of the voter to choose which he will have of various schemes for enabling men and women to live in idleness or through a minimum of effort? Or is it the duty of voters to remember what American institutions stand for, in a world where autocratic power is forcing itself relentlessly forward, and to consider how they can best make their ballots reflect their desire to safeguard and strengthen distinctive features of American constitutional government?

Was this nation founded for the purpose of acting as a perpetual proving ground on whose vast population every newly evolved scheme for easy living might be tried out? That proponents of some of these schemes have no clear idea of the significance of American institutions has been evident from certain slighting and disparaging references to the United States Supreme Court—the most characteristic and individual institution in this country—because it did not shape its decisions to suit their particular fancies. That the court's decisions in those particular cases safeguarded fundamental ideals of American government they overlooked entirely.

Swayed by the emotional fervor of eloquent promises of a New Deal for the Forgotten Man, voters in the last presidential election sent the successful candidate to the White House with the largest number of ballots ever polled by an American President. The New Deal has turned out to be a Roman holiday, piling up billions of dollars of liabilities for future generations to shoulder.

Let us quit casting our ballots for experiments and vote for a candidate who recognizes and will uphold the ideals upon which this nation was founded. MISS I. C. EDWARDS.

Portland, Ore.

Bulwarking Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Discussions which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of issues in the present American political campaign have, I feel, contributed greatly to an understanding of an intensely complex situation. May I suggest, however, that there is a phase of the situation which has not received sufficient attention?

It is this: Shall the United States remain a democracy or become a dictatorship?

The question may seem fatuous from behind the bulwarks of American liberalism and constitutionality. But the danger may indeed be a tangible one. We may see the picture somewhat in perspective if we view developments in typical European countries.

Every dictatorship that has sprung up since the World War has done so on the ground that an emergency existed which could only be met by forceful methods. This same argument was used in the United States in 1932. To a lesser degree, it is recurrent this year.

Dictatorships, except those which have obtained power by outright violence, contend that the process by which they have attained control was legal. Germany went through the motions of legally empowering the cabinet to govern by decree. Austria boasted of the maintenance of legal continuity in the steps which transformed it from a republic to an authoritarian state. Balkan dictatorships pretended to base their tenure upon constitutionality. Again, in the United States, the same effort is made to garb hasty and unconstitutional action with the mantle of legality.

All of the European dictatorships make use of the "strong man" fiction. They talk of leadership and authoritarianism as if these could substitute for the strength of individual thought and initiative of a nation's citizenry. In the United States, the centralization of authority has proceeded at an alarming rate under the excuse that mechanical elimination of distance overweighs the local character of many problems. Nor is this tendency found in government circles alone. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's convention in Cleveland, for example, embraced the "dictator thought" in a platform which formally expressed "unreserved and unqualified endorsement of all public acts" of its leader.

Defense against such tendencies is not to be found in laws alone. It is not even to be found in the Supreme Court, which has performed an epochal service in protection of American institutions. It is to be found, rather, in a deeper understanding of the real fundamentals of true democracy—an appreciation of the rights of the individual and of the fact that dictatorships which talk of supermen breed only superpoliticians.

Lionel Curtis, one of the leaders of democratic thought in Britain, has phrased it succinctly:

"No political science will furnish guidance in practical politics unless it proceeds from a definite conception of ultimate values."

Chicago, Ill. G. C.

Reform or Retrogression?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the coming presidential election, the voter's problem is to decide which choice brings the greatest good to the greatest number of people. In a nation and in a world threatened by instabilities—wars, depressions, gross inequalities in the social and economic sphere—the greatest good is obviously to vote for that party which will and is in a position to strike at these instabilities in some measure.

These instabilities are so pregnant with demonstrable chaos that their elimination is a matter of actual social and individual preservation. So viewed (and the view is authenticated by history and contemporary events), it becomes fatuous and almost criminal to belittle the issues into appeals for an ephemeral recovery, or for historical institutions for a return to normalcy.

The same forces of evil that contest the individual's effort to discover what is divinely true, arise even more abundantly to urge upon society the sophistry that "now we must rest," now we must pause in our reforms. If greed, passions and antagonisms paused also, then this writer might be content to permit government to slacken its progress. It is a struggle, not between reforms and no reforms, but between reforms and dangerous retrogression.

I place slum clearance ahead of a budget balanced every twelvemonth; world communism in trade ahead of economic nationalism; co-operation ahead of any return to free competition; plan ahead of planlessness. I will not be duped by cries that this is communism, fascism and dictatorship when I can read history's testimony that it was the failure to do all these things that resulted in communism and fascism. These designated choices contain moral values that must guide and protect the governments and people that embrace them. R. M. BOWMAN

New York, N. Y.

Democracy's Vitality

is proved in letters such as those printed here. In some countries voters merely ratify the decisions of dictators. In the United States some citizens are using their reason only to justify a program handed them by party leaders. But many are making independent judgments. They are setting up their own platform and examining candidates and parties to see which approaches most nearly to that standard. To facilitate and focus such efforts, the Monitor offers this space for the best platforms drawn up by its readers.

For simplicity, it suggests that they answer the question: What are the three big issues in America today? For instance, economy, agriculture, the Constitution.

Weighing Four Years' Experience

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I commend your recent appeal to American citizens to put aside "animosity and mere personal attachment" in their approach to the presidential election choice, and at the same time express a rather baffled concern lest there be little other ground on which a choice can be made?

When the parties concluded drafting their platforms, there was, it must be conceded, some slight difference. So far as general policies were concerned, the Republicans differed with the Democrats only in regard to Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements. But they did disagree on many points as to degree of emphasis and method of achievement. The Republican platform called for more speed in returning to balanced budgets and would assist in achieving this by putting relief on the cheaper direct dole basis rather than continue the work relief system of the New Deal.

But as the campaign progresses, even these differences begin to disappear. The Republican money plank softened strikingly when Mr. Hamilton passed through silver states. Emphasis on economy and a balanced budget become less prominent day by day in Mr. Landon's statements, while the promise of adequate relief so long as the emergency lasts creeps into the Republican foreground.

All of which means exactly one thing and only one. The Republicans have no program for meeting national needs different in any significant way from that of the New Deal. Governor Landon would like to balance the budget, and promises it. But he knows, and so does every practical observer, that relief is going to be paid in the United States from this time on—to all in need of relief. And Governor Landon knows that he would not be able to balance the budget until recovery had lifted much of the burden of relief off of the public treasury. This would apply equally whether the electorate choose Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon.

Unless the voter can, therefore, make up his mind either from the differences over foreign trade policy or the form of relief, he must almost inevitably take into consideration the qualifications of the candidates.

This means that he must weigh the intellectual superiority of Roosevelt and the tremendous value of four years' experience in the hardest position in the United States on one hand, against the homely, simple virtues of Mr. Landon backed by the experience of two terms as governor of a state with a budget of less than $8,000,000 ($50,000,000 less than it costs to run the single city of Syracuse, N. Y., for a year).

Looming vaguely behind is, of course, the apparent stand of the Roosevelt administration for a more generous extension of equal rights and equal liberties to the masses of the people, whereas the Republican party tends slightly to favor the continued monopoly of such rights and privileges by the propertied and monied classes—at least, as long as possible.

This apparent difference between the parties is, however, more apparent than real and is scarcely sufficient to justify choice between them. Roosevelt's re-election might tend to speed up the process of greater extension of individual rights and liberties. Landon's might tend to retard it slightly. But the amount of acceleration or deceleration which the election of either would produce would be far less than is generally assumed.

Mr. Roosevelt is more conservative than he seems to be. Mr. Landon is more liberal than many of his advisers, including Mr. Hamilton, would have him appear. No matter which man wins, his party will have to contribute something toward making the United States more nearly resemble the democracy which the founding fathers intended and less the oligarchy of wealth which it has become. Mr. Roosevelt would take such steps gladly, although many of his partisans would grudge it. Mr. Landon might be a little less pleased and probably more of his followers would resent the necessity of having to do it. But it would be done.

Take your choice then—between four years' experience in the biggest job in the United States and four years' experience in a job less important than that held down by a score of city mayors. That experience which Mr. Roosevelt has had is of incalculable value. But there isn't much else in it provided "animosity and mere personal attachment" are ruled out. G. W. BROWN

Washington, D. C.

Hanakada San Goes Home

HANAKADA SAN has returned to Japan after ten years on this side of the Pacific. Her western education is completed. She speaks the English tongue fluently. She has mastered the use of the definite article and has a good grasp of the difference between the letters L and R. She has learned to enjoy eating western food and she wears western clothes with a distinguished air.

Today, when she stood on deck waving "Sayonara" to her friends, she looked so smart in her natty blue suit that it was difficult to picture her ever wearing kimono again.

"You'd hardly know she was an Oriental," said a stranger. "She's wonderfully westernized. Remarkable how they change!"

The words were kindly spoken. They were intended to be a compliment, but I could not forbear to explain how unchanged in Hanakada san certain attributes remain. They have always belonged to the women of her race; they are gentleness, humility, grace and love of beautiful things.

"She'll find her own country has changed a whole lot in her absence," said the stranger.

That, I know, is true. Much of Hanakada san's country has altered during the years which have elapsed since she and I lived there, yet, as in herself, there are many things still unchanged. It is of these that I am thinking tonight.

It will be early morning when she reaches her journey's end. Heat mists will lie over the sea. It is always so in these late summer and early autumn days. Mist softens the outlines of the city and conceals the distant hills. But slowly, as the sun gains power, these mists grow thin and melt. They lift from the horizon. Then Hanakada san will see those far off mountain peaks that rise beyond Tokyo. Very wild they look, almost savage, as if seeking to tear the sky. But above their wildness and their sharp rocks the white clouds will suddenly part and, floating among the clouds, pearl pale in the early sunlight, ethereal as a dream, Fujiyama will emerge, watchful, calm, serene, above the changing pattern of the plains.

By the road that leads to her father's house Hanakada san will see many things that still remain as we remember them.

There are the onion fields, for instance, in market gardens fashioned like shelves, cut along the low hills that roll back from the sea. These are closely set with onion plants, tall spear shaped leaves with blue-gray bloom on them and round, spiky flowers. When the wind blows over the field, the leaves stir against each other with a murmurous muted sound.

The rice will be almost ready for harvesting by the time Hanakada san reaches home. Square patches of amber colored grain glow in the sunlight against the green of bamboo thickets when summer draws to a close, and the red autumn lilies flame into blossom round the edge of every field.

In the fishing village many changes have taken place. They have leveled the road, and the steep hill down to the water front has become a well-graded slope along which a motorbus now runs. The once quiet harbor is now a busy little port where fish carriers with diesel engines puff and snort importantly and wholesale fish buyers chaffer over each day's catch.

But Hanakada san's father has kept his house unchanged. It stands back in the cool green garden, hidden from the street by a bamboo fence. Within that fence only gentle sounds are heard, splash of water upon stone, chirr of grasshoppers, tinkle of windbells.

By the window of her own room Hanakada san will sit when all the excitement of home coming is over and there, too, she will find things that remain unchanged. The twisted pine tree branch is still like a picture set in the round window's frame, the blue sea shines beyond it and the rolling outline of the Boshiu hills still beckon her to explore them some fine day. It will be sunset, I expect, before she gains the quiet retreat of her room on that first wonderful day; glimmering radiance upon the waves; colors that change on the mountain slopes; a fading afterglow and presently a pale sky in which the first star shines.

Toward midnight the fishing fleet begins to move out to its work which lasts till dawn. The carriers have collected their fish hours ago and the throb of their engines has ceased. Now the sampans set forth, patched sails flapping like clumsy wings against the stars. The sound of rattling chains and thudding coils of rope rises distinctly on the quiet air. In a long procession the boats move over the bay, diminishing in the distance till they are mere blurs between sea and sky. Then across the water comes the fishermen's song, soft waves of melody, rising and falling through the night as they have risen and fallen through the centuries.

Drowsy with crowded impressions Hanakada san will retire to bed at last. As she closes her eyes a strange and motley procession parades into her dreams; then, just before she falls asleep, a half forgotten sound summons her back again.

"Thud-thud, jingle-jingle, thud-thud!"

The night watchman is going his rounds, shaking his metal rattle as he goes from street to street, from lane to lane and down along the water front.

"Thud-thud, jingle-jingle, thud-thud!"

Through the darkness of the night he speaks with the voice of old Japan.

"Honorable householders, have you put out your fires? Yes? Then sleep in peace, for all is well." J. S. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hare and Super-Tortoise

HARRY RICHMAN and Dick Merrill, attempting to fly from England to New York, made a forced landing on the coast of Newfoundland. . . . A few days later Mrs. Beryl Markham, bound from England to New York, came down in Nova Scotia. All of these flights received tremendous publicity because of the public interest in them. Yet not one was wholly successful. And the North Atlantic has been flown more than eighty times.

In the meantime, the German dirigible Hindenburg continues on schedule its regular round-trip service between Lakehurst and Germany. It always lands where it wants to land and generally completes a crossing in well under two days. It does not wait for weather reports. Yet practically nobody except passengers and crew pays any attention to it.

We imagine, however, that the backers of the Hindenburg are grateful for the absence of public excitement over its performances. Proof of the reliability of any new form of transport is that it be taken for granted.—*Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Times-Star.*

The Wide Horizon

The Republican Campaigns

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE HUSTINGS

By Erwin D. Canham

ON BOARD THE LANDON TRAIN

THERE are two Republican campaigns for the presidency now under way. One, it seems to this campaign trainrider, is going well, and the other badly. The first is the campaign based on Governor Landon's character, and the symbols of economy, personal and economic freedom, and prairie progressivism which he embodies. It is a campaign that appeals to emotions and instincts of the American people, from the diversified workers of the Atlantic seaboard to the farmers of the great plains.

It attracts not only the upper strata of the population to whom the Republican drive this year has unusual force, but to ordinary folk far down in the economic scale. They all like the general concept of unregimented business and industry, of farming for abundance rather than scarcity, which is presented by Governor Landon in this aspect of his campaign. The emotional appeal of these issues is enhanced greatly by the personality and manners of the candidate, whose lack of bombast and manifest sincerity are their own best advertisement.

But there is another type of campaign going on at the same time, advanced not by the much criticized Colonel Knox and Chairman Hamilton, but by Governor Landon himself. This campaign is composed of concrete criticism of and suggested alternatives to various New Deal measures. And this campaign is peculiarly vulnerable to reply from the New Dealers. The reply has already begun to come, in Secretary Wallace's analysis of cheese prices and other tests of the validity of the Landon strictures on the reciprocal trade agreements.

* * *

In his concrete attacks on New Deal policy, and in his suggested substitutes, Governor Landon has perforce had to depend upon the research work and the factual analyses made by various Republican employees—the groups which everyone dubbed as "brain-trusters." Now this research work, this debating material, has been of very uneven validity.

All too many of the arguments were unworthy of serious credence. The first group of researchers was disbanded after the Cleveland convention, and their publicity director was dismissed. Some of the researchers found re-employment in the Republican committee. But to counteract the exaggerated propagandist lines of argument used in this early stage, Governor Landon set up his own research group in Topeka, and began to draw on his expert acquaintances.

So long as he appealed to the people for a vote of confidence, so to speak; when he simply said to the electorate: "Trust me," the favorable response was immediate. When he quite properly tackled more specific questions he became less persuasive.

In my opinion—and it is only that of a workaday newspaper correspondent—the Des Moines speech on farm policy and the Minneapolis address on reciprocal treaties were the two most vulnerable speeches Governor Landon has made. The Governor's pleas for unrestricted agriculture made a strong appeal. They belonged to the "symbolic" campaign. But when the details of his farm plan were explained, and revealed that for two or three years at least no major effort was to be made to prevent accumulation of farm surpluses, which might in turn depress prices to serious lows, his program opened itself to attack.

Similarly, in the trade treaty speech, the sections which approved of the principle of reciprocal tariffs, which endorsed unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, and laid down the elementary fact that world peace is largely based upon a freer flow of commerce, were on sound and appealing ground. But the concrete criticisms of the Canadian treaty, the claims that reciprocal trading had actually lost the American farmer his markets at home and abroad, laid themselves wide open to all sorts of refutation. Particularly was this true of Governor Landon's actual statistics, which stopped at an early 1936 low level, and did not reveal the considerable price recovery which has since taken place. Nor did he indicate that the flow of farm imports has been due to four factors at least: to the drought, to attractively improved American prices, as well as to last year's crop restrictions or the relatively small volume of imports under the treaties, as compared with domestic production.

* * *

Of course, the reason Governor Landon has departed from a campaign based on the appeal of "Trust me!" is because it would have been attacked by the argument: "What do the Republicans offer as a substitute?" He felt himself bound to present a constructive program. He was also restricted at several points by the Republican platform.

In a nutshell, those who criticize Governor Landon's concrete declarations, and have nothing but praise for his general and symbolic appeal, think that his approach to the campaign might have been that which many opposition candidates have applied to foreign affairs. He might approve and maintain a continuity of objective, while leaving the practical working-out of policies to the needs of the future.

This was the original "Topeka strategy." It is the line of approach advocated by William Allen White in his new book: "What It's All About." It seems to be sidetracked.